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Trials

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TRIALS FOR ADULTERY:

OR, THE

HISTORY OF DIVORCES.

BEING

SELECT TRIALS

AT

DOCTORS COMMONS,

FOR

ADULTERY, | CRUELTY,
FORNICATION, | IMPOTENCE, &c.

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elevated Sphere: every Scene and Transaction, however ridi-
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as becomes a faithful Historian, who is fully determined not
to sacrifice *Truth* at the Shrine of *Guilt* and *Folly*.

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TRIALS FOR ADULTERY, &c.

RICHARD LORD GROSVENOR,

AGAINST

HENRIETTA LADY GROSVENOR.

P A R T II.

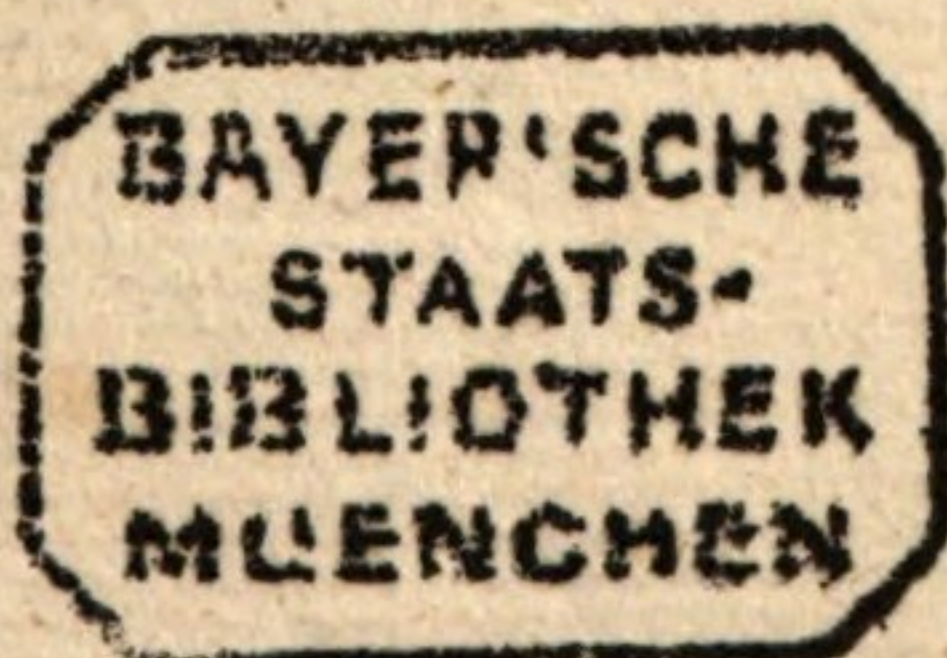
LIBEL given in the 1st of *March*,
1770.

22d *May*, 1770.

The Deposition of Samuel Sutton.

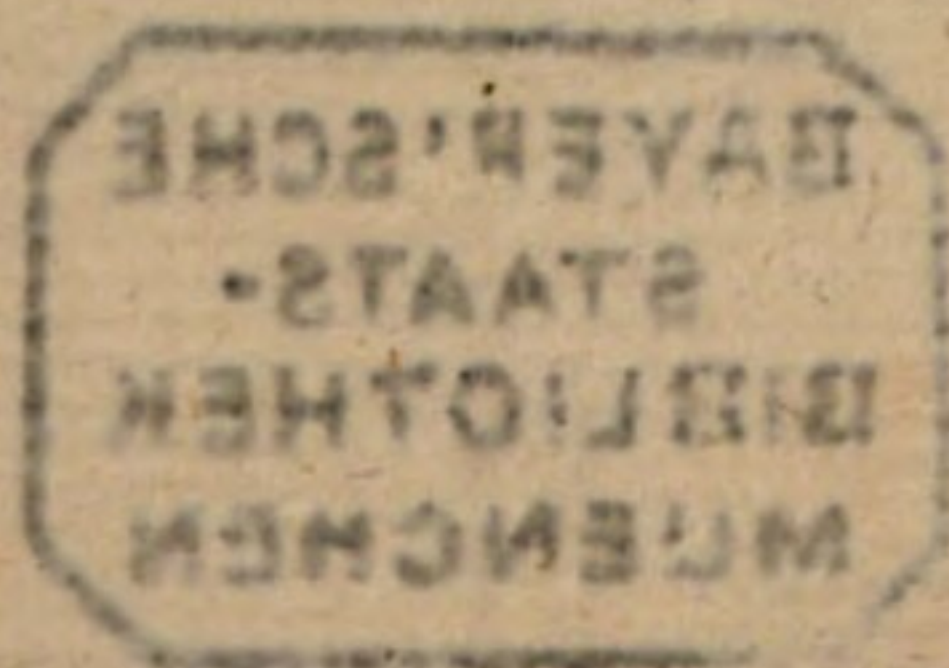
SAMUEL SUTTON, of Ridinghouse Lane, near Portland Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, formerly a soldier in the horse-grenadiers,

A 2



4 *Richard Lord Grosvenor, against*

grenadiers, aged forty-two years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath no knowledge of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, otherwise, than that he hath several times seen Lady Grosvenor, and once his Lordship; and he further saith, that, some time the latter end of the month of May, 1769, he, this deponent, was with his wife Elizabeth Sutton, at the Countess De Neuf's in Cavendish Square, the deponent's said wife being employed to take care of the house whilst the Countess was in the country; and this deponent well remembers, that Lady Grosvenor came several times, whilst the Countess was in the country, about eight o'clock in the evening, to the best of his knowledge, and staid there generally for about two hours; and this deponent understood from his wife that a gentleman was generally with her, whom she thought was Lady Grosvenor's brother; but such person the deponent afterwards saw dressed in a great-coat coming down stairs in order
to



to go out of the said Countess De Neuf's house (Lady Grosvenor being gone a few minutes before) and upon seeing the deponent he seemed to make a little stop upon the stairs, but soon came forward, and the deponent let him out of the door; which person, the deponent well knows, was his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, the deponent having frequently seen his Highness; and the deponent when he went down stairs told his wife, that such gentleman was the Duke of Cumberland.

SAMUEL SUTTON.

30th May, 1770.

The Deposition of the Reverend Philip Duval.

The Reverend PHILIP DUVAL, batchelor of laws, of Newman Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, aged thirty-eight years, a witness produced and sworn, to
the

6 *Richard Lord Grosvenor, against*

the several bits of paper-writing severally numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that he knows, by sight, the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, but hath no other knowledge of them; that he well knows his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and hath so known him for near fourteen years last past, as he is now secretary to his Highness; and he further saith, that he hath often seen his Royal Highness write, and is well acquainted with his manner and character of hand-writing; and this deponent having now carefully viewed the said several bits of paper marked from No. 1, to No. 10, saith, that such bits of papers appear to him to be like his Royal Highness's hand-writing, and by reason thereof, and of this suit, and his being called upon as a witness, he does believe, that the whole series and contents of the said bits of papers, and the words, "To Lady Grosvenor,"

nor," appearing upon that marked No. 10, may be of the hand-writing of his said Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

To the exhibits or paper-writings marked with the letters B, C, D, and E, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that, having carefully viewed the said several exhibits marked B, C, D, and E, that they do appear to him to be like his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's hand-writing, and for the reasons mentioned in his deposition to the next preceding article, he does believe, that the whole series and contents of the said several exhibits, and the superscriptions appearing to be wrote on those marked B and C, may be of the hand-writing of the Duke of Cumberland; and, for the reasons before-mentioned he does believe, that by the words, "my ever dearest love, thou dearest angel of my soul, my angel and my adorable angel," mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked B; the words, "my dear little angel, the angel of my soul, joy and happiness," in that marked C; the words "my dear
little

8 *Richard Lord Grosvenor, against*

little angel, my dearest love, my dear love, my love, your dear self, angel of my heart, my dear angel, thou most amiable and dearest little creature and joy of my life," mentioned in that marked D; and the word, "Harriet," mentioned in the second and last line of the quotation from Prior's poems therein mentioned; the words, "my ever dearest little angel, lovely dearest soul, dear you, adorable petite creature, ma chere petite bijoux," mentioned in that marked E; and by the words, "To Lady Grosvenor," appearing to be superscribed on the said exhibits marked B and C, might be meant and intended the said Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause.

PHILIP DUVAL.

The

*25th June, 1770.**The Deposition of the Honourable Miss
Caroline Vernon.*

The Honourable Miss CAROLINE VERNON, of St. James's Palace, London, one of the maids of honour to her Majesty, a spinster, aged seventeen years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she is sister to the Right Hon. Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, and by her marriage with the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, she first came to know his Lordship; and she further saith, that she well knows his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, that she hath seen his said Royal Highness at several different public places, and hath observed him speaking to Lady Grosvenor, in the same manner as he did to other ladies; and hath observed his Highness to sit down near Lady Grosvenor, and converse with her at public places; that she hath received parcels from Lady Grosvenor; and by her desire sent the same to

Mrs. Reda, a milliner in Pall-mall: and the deponent hath received parcels from Mrs. Reda, directed for Lady Grosvenor; but the said Lady Grosvenor informed this deponent that such parcels contained millinery goods: and this deponent did not then know, although she does now believe, that such parcels did, at some one or more of the times she so sent and received the same from Mrs. Reda, contain a note or letter from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to Lady Grosvenor; and that in such parcels sent by this deponent to Mrs. Reda, a note or letter might be from Lady Grosvenor to his Highness.

To the several bits of paper-writing marked with figures, and numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, pleaded and exhibited, she deposes and says, that, some time the latter end of the month of May, or the beginning of June, 1769, she, this deponent, being with her sister Lady Grosvenor, at the house of Lord Grosvenor, in Grosvenor Square, some short time after her said sister had lain-in, a message was brought into the bed-chamber, by
Lady

Lady Grosvenor's maid, (the said Lord Grosvenor being then in the bed-chamber) that the afore-mentioned Mrs. Reda had sent the patterns for her Ladyship; and thereupon Lady Grosvenor desired this deponent to go and receive the patterns, which this deponent accordingly did, and she soon afterwards returned with a parcel, which this deponent delivered to Lady Grosvenor; and Lord Grosvenor desired Lady Grosvenor to let him see the patterns, which she refused; and thereupon his Lordship insisted upon seeing the parcel she had so received, and attempted to take the same away from Lady Grosvenor by force; and this deponent, well knowing the situation of Lady Grosvenor, her sister, she having very lately lain-in, she believes not a week, and that she could not bear the force that my Lord was using, by pinching her hand to wrest the papers from her, this deponent went to the assistance of her said sister, and took Lord Grosvenor by the coat, in order to pull him away; and Lord Grosvenor turned round to this deponent, and pushed her away; and this

deponent cannot say whether the letters or papers which Lord Grosvenor received in the said parcel were tore by her, whilst she and Lord Grosvenor were struggling together, or whether they were tore by Lady Grosvenor whilst his Lordship so turned round and pushed this deponent away : and Lord Grosvenor took the bits of paper which were so torn from the said Lady Grosvenor, and left the room ; and soon afterwards returned into Lady Grosvenor's bed-chamber, seemingly very cool, and, speaking to Lady Grosvenor, said, " My dear, you need not have been afraid of shewing me the letter, for there is no harm in it ;" and the said Lord Grosvenor, expressed himself to Lady Grosvenor in words to that or the like effect : but this deponent saith, that when she so fetched the said parcel by the desire of her sister, she did not know and had no suspicion that such parcel contained a note or letter from the Duke of Cumberland, but patterns, as Lady Grosvenor mentioned ; but such parcel did contain some trimmings for a sacque : and this deponent, having

having now seen the said several bits of paper-writing marked and numbered as aforesaid, she saith, that she cannot, at this distance of time, take upon her to say whether the said several bits of paper-writing now produced and shewn to her, are or are not the several bits of paper-writing so by him the said Lord Grosvenor taken from Lady Grosvenor; but she, this deponent, seeing that the said paper-writing marked No. 10, is addressed to Lady Grosvenor, and if the said several other bits of paper-writings are part of or belonging to that marked 10, she, this deponent, doth suppose, that by the words, "little angel," and "you," mentioned in that marked No. 1; the word, "you," several times mentioned, and "your lovely I'm," once mentioned in that marked No. 3, and the words, "To Lady Grosvenor," appearing to be superscribed on that marked No. 10, was meant and intended the said Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause, and no other person: and this deponent does suppose, that by the words, "Venus," mentioned in the bit of paper marked No.

No. 1. was meant and intended his Majesty's frigate Venus, on board of which this deponent believes the Duke of Cumberland about that time was, and no other ship or vessel whatsoever.

To the exhibits or paper-writings marked B, C, D, E, and F, pleaded and exhibited, she deposes and says, that she hath often seen Lady Grosvenor write, and received many letters from her, and is well acquainted with her manner and character of hand-writing and subscription; and she having seen the said exhibit or paper-writing marked with the letter F, doth say, that she believes the whole series and contents of the said paper-writing marked F, and the superscription on the envelope or cover, to be all of the proper hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor; and that by reason of the same being addressed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, she does suppose and believe, that by the words, "my dearest friend, dear dear friend, my dear soul, my dear little friend, my dearest friend, mon adorable ami, ma très-chère ame, my dearest soul," twice men-

mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing F; and the words, "my dearest dear life," mentioned in a postscript thereto; and the words, "To his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland," appearing to be superscribed on the said envelope or cover, was meant and intended his said Royal Highness Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and no other person; and that by the word, "Reda," twice mentioned in the said exhibit marked F, and once in the postscript, was meant and intended Mrs. Reda, whom Lady Grosvenor employed as a milliner; and by the letter D, from the tenor of the said exhibits, she believes was meant and intended the Countess D'onhoff, with whom Lady Grosvenor was acquainted: and she further saith, that she knows not the handwriting of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, having never seen his Highness write; but the said several exhibits marked B, C, and E, appearing to her, this deponent, to be addressed to the said Lady Grosvenor, that she does therefore suppose that by the words, "my
ever

ever dearest love, thou dearest angel of my soul, my angel, and my adorable angel," mentioned in the said paper-writing or exhibit marked B; the words, " my dear little angel, the angel of my soul, joy and happiness," in that marked C; the words, " my dear little angel, my dearest love, my dear love, my love, your dear self, angel of my heart, my dear angel, thou most amiable and dearest little creature, and joy of my life," mentioned in that marked D; and the word, " Harriet," mentioned in the second and last line of the quotation from Prior's poems, therein-mentioned; the words, " my ever dearest little angel, lovely dearest soul, dear you, adorable petite creature, ma chere petite bijoux," mentioned in that marked E; and by the words, " To Lady Grosvenor," appearing to be superscribed in those marked B, C, and E, was meant and intended Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause; and by the letter D appearing in that marked B, C, and E, and the words and letters Reda, appearing in that marked E, was meant and intended the said Countess

test Donholf and Mrs. Reda herein before-mentioned.

She further deposes and says, that several times in the course of last summer she was in company with Lady Grosvenor, in the gardens within Grosvenor-square, when she was met by the Duke of Cumberland, and they so went there when it was darkish, and sometimes might stay till it was dark, his Highness walking with the said Lady Grosvenor and this deponent; but this deponent never left her said sister, otherwise than that she might run on a little before, when they were about going away, to see if the man was at the door or gate of the gardens, to let them out; and she doth not know, nor hath any reason to believe, that the Duke of Cumberland then, or at any other time, ever had the carnal use or knowledge of the body of the said Lady Grosvenor.

She also deposes and says, that, in the course of last summer, this deponent did several times go with her sister Lady Grosvenor in her coach to Kensington-gardens, in the county of Middlesex, and there met

the Duke of Cumberland: that sometimes they walked in the gardens, and sometimes were in the apartments within the royal palace there; but she, to the best of her recollection and belief, never left her sister the said Lady Grosvenor alone for any time with his Highness: that she, this deponent, did, as she believes, sometimes leave the said room in which the Duke of Cumberland and the said Lady Grosvenor were together for a few minutes, and walked into other rooms, for the purpose of seeing the rooms, or pictures in the rooms; but she did not think any harm in so doing, not having any kind of suspicion of any improper connections between his Highness and her sister: and this deponent does not know, nor has she any reason whatever to believe, that his said Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, at any time or times that he so met Lady Grosvenor at Kensington-gardens, had the carnal use or knowledge of the body of the said Lady Grosvenor. She further says, that she does recollect going to Kensington-gardens on a day it rained; and the deponent

deponent remembers saying to Lady Grosvenor, that the gardens would be wet; and she never did observe her said sister's head-dress, or any other part of her dress, to be any ways tumbled.

She also deposes and says, that, some time last summer, she being walking in the Park with Lady Grosvenor, her sister, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Highness asked Lady Grosvenor to go and drink tea with him; and this deponent well remembers, that she told Lady Grosvenor, that they had better not go and drink tea with his Highness; that some people might see them go in, and would talk about it; but Lady Grosvenor said, that she did not think any body would take notice of it, and if they did, what harm was there in it, as they were together, and another gentleman with them; and accordingly they went with his Highness to drink tea with him, and so went in at his garden-gate which leads into the Park: and in the like manner this deponent went a second time with Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumber-

land from the Park to drink tea with his Highness; but this deponent did not, to the best of her remembrance, at either of the said times, leave his Highness and Lady Grosvenor alone together; at least if this deponent did, it was without her having a thought of any harm, or the least suspicion whatever of any criminal connection going on between his Highness and her sister the said Lady Grosvenor; and if this deponent did so leave the room, either to go into another, or to see any part of the house, she was not, she is very certain, absent more than a few minutes; and this deponent had no kind of suspicion, nor does she know, or has the least reason to believe, that the Duke of Cumberland had the carnal use or knowledge of the body of Lady Grosvenor, at either of the said times that this deponent went with her, or at any other time, to her knowledge or belief; and this deponent saith, Lady Grosvenor did not communicate to her her intentions of going privately to see his Royal Highness, nor was this deponent privy thereto; but her sister has called
upon

upon this deponent at ten or eleven o'clock in the evening, and told her that she was come to eat a bit of supper with her; but did not tell where she had been, otherwise than that she had been visiting; and once Lady Grosvenor mentioned, that she had been to Lady Harrington's; she also says, that the said Lady Grosvenor, when she came to this deponent between ten and eleven o'clock, or late in the evening, as afore-mentioned, did not appear to this deponent to have her cloaths or head-dress any ways rumpled or disordered.

She further deposes and says, that, on or about the twenty-third of October last, she went with her sister Lady Grosvenor, and her family to St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford, with the privity of Lord Grosvenor, who wanted this deponent to go with Lady Grosvenor into Cheshire; and Lady Grosvenor informed this deponent, that his said Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, intended being there: and this deponent told Lady Grosvenor, that it was a dangerous scheme; that if his Highness was there, he might
be

be seen, and it might occasion some talk ; and this deponent, who at first had told Lady Grosvenor that it was a mad scheme for her to go with her to St. Alban's, was then more ready to go, although she had no suspicion of any improper connection between the Duke and her sister, that she might have an opportunity of knowing what passed on the occasion ; and accordingly this deponent accompanied Lady Grosvenor and her family to the White Hart Inn at St. Alban's ; and Lord Grosvenor talked of setting out the day following for Newmarket, and from thence to go to his seat at Eaton ; and Lady Grosvenor, as this deponent believes, on account of this deponent being with her, and being to lie with her, directed Hannah Birch, who, at other times, she believes, used to lie in a room near Lady Grosvenor, to lie in the nursery with the children, and go to bed soon, that the nursery might be quiet, and the children not disturbed ; and the said Lady Grosvenor's maid, Hannah Birch, having, as she believes, laid Lady Grosvenor's night-cloaths

cloaths ready, went to bed in the room where the children lay that night ; that, in the evening, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland came to the said White Hart Inn at St. Alban's, and supped with Lady Grosvenor and this deponent ; and, to the best of her recollection, Lady Grosvenor wanted to have the adjoining bed-chamber for her children, which the servant of the inn, as this deponent now best remembers, said, was taken by a gentleman ; and this deponent thinks Lady Grosvenor asked the Duke of Cumberland if he had taken such bed-chamber ? And the Duke made answer that he had ; and this deponent saith, that, when Lady Grosvenor and this deponent went into the bed-chamber where they were to lie together, this deponent bolted, locked, or otherwise fastened the door which led into the room where the Duke of Cumberland was to lie ; and his Royal Highness did not, to this deponent's knowledge, come into the bed-chamber where Lady Grosvenor and this deponent were ; nor did Lady Grosvenor leave the bed or bed-chamber
in

in which she was in with this deponent, to her knowledge; and the Duke of Cumberland and Lady Grosvenor did not, to her knowledge or belief, meet in either of the said bed-chambers, and were not at all alone together therein, or any other room, she, this deponent, being always in their company; and his Royal Highness and Lady Grosvenor, she is very certain, did not lie that night, or any part thereof, alone and naked in one and the same bed, or commit the crime of adultery together.

To the exhibits or paper-writings marked with the letter G, H, I, and K, pleaded and exhibited, she deposes and says, that she cannot be certain as to time, but believes it might be in the month of November last, that this deponent received two letters from her sister the said Lady Grosvenor, one of which was franked by Lord Grosvenor, and the other by Mr. Grosvenor, his brother, and in each of these letters she so received, was a letter for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, directed for the Duke of Cumberland; which letters the deponent inclosed

closed in a sheet of paper, and she believes sent by her servant to Scarborough's, a perfumer in Pall-mall, opposite the Duke of Cumberland's house in Pall-mall, and the whole series and contents of the letters so received by this deponent, and the letters H. G. thereto subscribed, were of the proper hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor; and, as this deponent believes, the words and letters, "To the D. of C." wrote on the letter, she believes she so sent to Scarborough's, were of the proper hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor; and this deponent saith, that she cannot say whether the said several exhibits are true copies of the letters she so received, or of the letters she so forwarded to the Duke of Cumberland; but supposing they are, she does believe that by the word "F^d." and the words "them," and "my friend," appearing in the said exhibit marked G, the words "my dearest soul," mentioned at the top of the said exhibit marked H, "my dearest life," and "my dearest soul," mentioned in the body thereof, and by the letters "D. of C." appearing to be super-

|| D scribed

scribed on the said letter or exhibit marked H, and by the word "them," several times mentioned in the said exhibit or letter marked I, and the words "my dearest, my dear, friend, my dearest friend, my dear soul, my soul, my life, dear dear friend," and "dearest dear soul," appearing respectively to be wrote in the said exhibit or letter marked K, and by the letters "D. of C." appearing to be superscribed thereon, was meant and intended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; by the word "Trusty," appearing in the said exhibit marked K, was meant and intended Robert Giddings, who, she believes, accompanied the Duke into Cheshire; and by the letters H. G. appearing to be subscribed at the foot or bottom of the said exhibits marked G and I, and the letter H, to those marked H and K, respectively, was meant and intended Henrietta Lady Grosvenor.

To the exhibits or paper-writings marked L, M, N, and O, pleaded and exhibited, she deposes and says, that she cannot be certain as to time, but believes it might be

be in the beginning of the month of December last, that she in like manner received from her sister Lady Grosvenor two letters, franked by Lord Grosvenor, and in each of the letters she so received was a letter for his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and directed to the D. of C; and this deponent saith, that about that time it was talked and reported, that Lord and Lady Grosvenor was going to live separate from each other, on account of the Duke of Cumberland; and therefore this deponent did burn one or both of the said letters directed to the D. of C. and did not send the same to the said Scarborough's, the perfumer, agreeable to the desire of Lady Grosvenor; that the whole series and contents of the letters to this deponent, and the letters H. G. thereto subscribed, and the postscript thereto, and the words and letters "To the D. of C." superscribed on the covers inclosing the letters to the Duke of Cumberland, were, as she believes, of the proper handwriting of Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause: that she knows not whether the

said exhibits L, M, N, and O, are true copies of the letters received by her, and those intended to have been sent to the Duke of Cumberland; but supposing that they are, she believes that by the words, “my dear friend,” and “my friend,” once mentioned in the said exhibit marked L; the words, “my dearest soul, my dearest friend, my dear dear friend, my dear soul, my dearest dear soul,” and “my dear life,” mentioned in the said exhibit marked M, the words, “my dear,” mentioned in the postscript thereto, and the words and letters, “To the D. of C.” appearing to be superscribed on the cover in which the original was inclosed, and by the words, “my friend,” twice mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked N; and the words, “my dearest soul, my dear friend, my dear soul,” mentioned in the said exhibit marked O; the words, “my dear soul,” in the postscript thereto, and the words and letters, “To the D. of C.” appearing to be superscribed on the cover which inclosed the original of the said exhibit marked O, Lady Grosvenor

venor meant and intended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and no other person; and by the letters, "Sc——ws," appearing in the said exhibit marked L, was meant and intended Scarborough, who is perfumer to the Duke of Cumberland, and who lives in Pall-mall, opposite his Royal Highness's house; at whose house or shop this deponent believes Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland used to send notes or letters to each other; and by the word, "Trusty," appearing in the said exhibit marked M, and N, and in the postscript to that marked N, was meant and intended for the said Robert Giddings; and that by the words, "and in the thought of the cold dreadful journey we have had," appearing to be wrote in the beginning of the said exhibit marked M, Lady Grosvenor meant a journey which the deponent believes his Royal Highness took into Cheshire, from whence Lady Grosvenor wrote the said letter or exhibit to London.

CAROLINE VERNON.

2d June, 1770.

The Deposition of Anne Griffiths.

ANNE GRIFFITHS, of Barnhill, in the county of Chester, widow, aged thirty-two years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, for about five years last past, she has kept the Feathers, an inn at Barnhill, in the county of Chester, and by that means came to know Lord Grosvenor, and Lady Grosvenor, his wife, by their calling at the deponent's house in their way to his Lordship's seat at Eaton in Cheshire, and in their way to London; and this deponent saith, that, on a Saturday, in the latter end of the month of October last, which day Lady Grosvenor passed by this deponent's house, in her way to Eaton, two persons, strangers to this deponent, came to her house at Barnhill aforesaid, with a servant who was called John; and one of the said persons, whom this deponent now well knows, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, (the deponent having seen him since she hath been

been in London) was dressed in a brownish coat, and whitish waistcoat; that he had a dark-coloured wig on, and a hat which flapped over his face; that when he came in the morning, he had a great-coat on, which he pulled off, as he intended staying part of the day at the deponent's house; that, about one o'clock of the said day, Lady Grosvenor passed by the deponent's said house, and in about half an hour afterwards the Duke of Cumberland, with the person who was with him, left the deponent's house, attended by the servant who was called John.

She further deposes and says, that, in about a month afterwards, the Duke of Cumberland, with a person then and still a stranger to this deponent, came to the deponent's said house at Barnhill in a post-chaise and four horses, and went from her house in their way to Chester; and some time in the month of December, about the middle of the said month, the person whom the deponent saw with the Duke of Cumberland, came to this deponent's said house, in his way to Chester; and it was
on

on a Saturday, and on the Monday following the said person called again, on his return; and on the same day, and in about an hour afterwards, Lady Grosvenor and her family stopped at the deponent's said house, in their way to London.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath she had taken, and she answered, that she had not received, been promised, nor did she expect to receive, any reward from any person, on account of her attending and being examined as a witness in this cause, and that she is not any ways interested in the event thereof.

To the second she answers, that for five years last past she hath kept the Feathers, an inn at Barnhill, in the county of Chester, and continues to live there, and during that time, and now does, maintain and support herself by keeping the said inn and a farm in her hands.

To the third she answers, that she does know Lord and Lady Grosvenor, the parties

ties in this cause, and came so to know them by their coming to the deponent's house at Barnhill aforesaid.

To the fourth she answers, that she does know his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and saw his Royal Highness last Sunday, at the chapel at St. James's, and this deponent well knows he is the very same person she saw twice at her house at Barnhill, as mentioned in her foregoing deposition.

ANN GRIFFITHS.

2d June, 1770.

The Deposition of John Lloyd.

JOHN LLOYD, ostler at the Feathers Inn in Barnhill, in the county of Chester, aged thirty-three years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he hath known the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor by sight for some years, and hath once seen the Right Honourable Lady Grosvenor, when she called at the said inn at Barnhill: that, about

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the beginning of the corn-harvest in the last year, this deponent went to live as ostler at the said inn; that somewhere about two months after he went to live at the said inn, the time more particularly he cannot say, but he thinks it was of a Thursday, three persons, strangers to the deponent, came to the said inn at Barnhill, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, and staid there till the afternoon, during which time Lady Grosvenor passed by the said inn at Barnhill in her coach; that they so came on horseback, and had saddle-bags to their horses; that one of the said persons, whom this deponent now knows to be his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, was dressed in a brownish coat, and had a dark-coloured wig on, with a narrow gold-laced hat; that in about an hour, or an hour and half after Lady Grosvenor passed by, the said person, whom the deponent now knows to be the Duke of Cumberland, and a person who was with him, attended by a servant whom they called John, left the said inn at Barnhill, and went the road
for

for Chester ; and this deponent saith, that some time afterwards, he cannot say the exact time, when the Duke of Cumberland, with another person, a stranger to this deponent, came in a post-chaise to Barnhill afore said, about two o'clock in the morning, and had a chaise for Chester, and the deponent then well knew that he was the same person who was at their house as afore said ; that the person who was with his Highness had a great-coat on, much like the colour of the Duke's great-coat, which was muffled about his jaws.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath he had taken ; and he answered, that he had not received, or been promised, and that he did not expect to receive, any reward on account of his attending and being examined as a witness in this cause, and that he is not any ways interested in the event thereof.

To the second he answers, that for five years before he went to live as an ostler at the said inn at Barnhill, he lived with his father at Guerfelt in Denbighshire, and did the business of a servant to plow and attend the team, and so maintained and supported himself, and does now by being the ostler at the said inn at Barnhill.

To the third he answers, that he does know Lord Grosvenor by sight, and hath so known him many years, and came first to know him, by seeing him when he was coming from Preston Guild in Lancashire; that he hath once seen Lady Grosvenor, but cannot say that he should know her Ladyship, if he was to see her again.

To the fourth he answers, that last Sunday he was at St. James's, and saw a person whom he immediately knew to be the very person, by marks on his face, that he so saw twice at Barnhill, and which person this deponent was told was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and this deponent hath since seen his Highness get out of his carriage to go into his house in Pall-mall; and this deponent
is

is very certain that the person he so saw, and was told was the Duke of Cumberland is the very person, whom he so saw twice at Barnhill as aforesaid.

The Mark  of
JOHN LLOYD,

10th July, 1770.

The Deposition of Mary Jones.

MARY JONES, of Ecclestone, in the county of Chester, spinster, aged thirty-seven years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, for better than twenty years last past, she hath known the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, she, this deponent, living with her father and mother at Ecclestone, a short mile from Lord Grosvenor's house at Eaton, in the county of Chester; and that she hath known Lady Grosvenor, his wife, since her marriage with his Lordship; and she further saith, that, near four o'clock
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in the afternoon of the twenty-eighth of October last, two persons, then strangers to this deponent, but whom she now knows to be his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and Robert Giddings, she, this deponent, having since seen his Highness, and having spoke to the other person by the name of Giddings, came to the house of the deponent's father, Ellis Jones, being a public-house at Ecclestone, a short mile from Lord Grosvenor's seat at Eaton, on horseback, and enquired the way to the great gentleman's house; and this deponent's mother, Barbara Jones, told them, that there was no great gentleman's house thereabouts but Lord Grosvenor's, and if they meant that, that it was a short mile off; and they thereupon went away, and said they would take a ride, and look about them, and in about three quarters of an hour afterwards they returned, and put up their horses at her said father's house, and went away again on foot, and were gone about two hours, and then returned and took their horses, having first drank some ale, and

and so went away ; that, on the next day, the said two persons came again about eleven o'clock in the morning, and put up their horses at her father's house, and walked out on foot, and did not return till about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they took their horses and went away ; and on Tuesday following, they came again about eleven o'clock in the morning, and, having put up their horses, his Highness enquired of this deponent if there was not a way over the fields towards the ferry, which is the road to Lord Grosvenor's ; and the deponent told him there was, and saw him go that way to the ferry ; and in about an hour's time they returned, and took their horses and went away ; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, the said two persons attended by another person as their servant, came again, and having put up their horses, his Highness and the said Robert Giddings walked out, leaving the said third person behind, who staid till about eight o'clock, at which time they returned and staid and drank some beer, and

and then took their horses and went away ; and, on the Thursday following, about eleven o'clock in the morning, his Highness and Robert Giddings came again, and enquired if the other farmer, meaning the said third person, as she believes, had been there, and left any letter for them ; that they staid in the stable for some time, and the said third person came to them, and they soon afterwards took their horses and went away ; and at all the said times his Highness and the said Robert Giddings, and the said third person went and appeared as farmers, and called each other farmer, and at some or one of the times said, that they were Staffordshire farmers ; and this deponent remembers to have heard his Highness, speaking to the third person, call him John, and then, as if he had made a mistake, called him farmer ; and this deponent remembers telling them, that she thought that they were gentlemen in disguise, and particularly she told his Highness, that she thought his hands were too delicate to have made use of a plough ; and they made an answer, that they were farmers.

farmers, but did not make use of the plough themselves, but kept servants to do that ; she further saith, that the said three had all great-coats, and were dressed like farmers.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath she had taken ; and she answered, that she had not received or been promised, and that she did not expect to receive, any gratuity for attending and being examined as a witness in this cause, and that she is no ways interested in the event thereof.

To the second, she answers, that she now does, and for upwards of five years last past, hath lived at home with her father and mother at Ecclestone, aforesaid, who are very old people ; that they keep a public-house and maintain and support themselves thereby.

To the third, she answers, that she knows Lord Grosvenor and Lady Grosvenor, parties in this cause, and came first

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to

to know them by living in the neighbourhood of his Lordship's house at Eaton, in Cheshire.

To the fourth, she answers, that she knows his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and came first to know his person, for certain, on the eighteenth of January last, being the Queen's birth-day; that she twice saw him that day, the first she was not sure of his person, but the second time she went very near his coach in St. James's Yard, and then saw and observed the mark on the right-side of his face, and thereby, and by his voice, (his Highness speaking to two gentlemen in his carriage) she is very certain that his Highness is the very same person she so frequently saw at her said father's house at Ecclestone aforesaid, as mentioned in her foregoing deposition.

MARY JONES.

The

27th July, 1770.

The Deposition of Matthew Stevens.

MATTHEW STEVENS, butler to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, aged thirty-six years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he now is, and for about sixteen years last past hath been, in the service of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and by his marriage with the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, he came to know her Ladyship; and he further saith, that Lord and Lady Grosvenor continued to live and cohabit together as man and wife, at bed and board, till some time in or about the month of June, 1769, about which time her Ladyship was brought to-bed of a son, afterwards baptized by the name of Richard; that he verily believes his Lordship parted beds with Lady Grosvenor, his wife, on account of her being about to lye-in; and that during her laying-in, this deponent understood and believes, that his Lordship in-

tercepted some letters, and discovered a correspondence between her Ladyship and the Duke of Cumberland; and this deponent does verily believe, well knowing that his Lordship had a separate bed-chamber at that time, that since they first parted beds upon the account of her lying-in, that Lord Grosvenor hath not lain in the same bed with Lady Grosvenor, or had the carnal use and knowledge of her body.

To the exhibit or paper-writing, marked with the letter F, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that he hath often seen Lady Grosvenor write, and is well acquainted with her Ladyship's manner and character of hand-writing; and he having now carefully viewed and perused the said exhibit or paper-writing marked with the letter F, and the superscription on the envelope or cover, he says, that he verily believes the whole series and contents of the said paper-writing marked F, and the superscription on the said envelope or cover, "To his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland," to be all of the proper

proper hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor ; and that by the words, “ my dearest friend, dear dear friend, my dear soul, my dear little friend, my dearest friend, mon adorable ammi mon tres chere amé, my dearest soul,” twice mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked F, and the words, “ my dearest dear life,” mentioned in the postscript thereto, and the words, “ To his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland,” appearing to be superscribed on the said envelope or cover, was meant and intended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, by reason of such superscription on the said envelope or cover ; and the same being of the hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor ; and that by the words, “ Reda,” twice mentioned in the said exhibit marked F, and once in the postscript ; and that by the letter D, once mentioned in the said exhibit, was meant and intended Mrs. Reda, a milliner, in Pall-mall, with whom her Ladyship dealt with as a milliner, and through whom she received notes or letters, as this deponent verily believes, from the Duke of
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Cumberland; and by the said letter D, the Countess Dunholph, who used very frequently to visit the said Lady Grosvenor.

He further deposes and says, that, in the month of October last, Lady Grosvenor, and Miss Caroline Vernon, her sister, several times, when it was dark in the evening, used to walk within the gardens in Grosvenor Square; and this deponent having heard something dropped relative to a supposed connection between Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland, determined to watch, in order that he might see them in the gardens; the deponent thinking it somewhat extraordinary that her Ladyship should, at that time of the year, walk there after it was dark, and particularly because he remembers her Ladyship staying there when it rained; and, on or about the ninth of the said month of October, her Ladyship and Miss Vernon were in the gardens in the evening when it was dark, and, on the same evening, this deponent observed two gentlemen come from the gardens, whilst, as
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he believes, Lady Grosvenor and Miss Vernon were in the gardens ; or they might at the same time be going out at another gate ; and this deponent observed them get into a hackney coach, and he followed them to the Duke of Cumberland's house in Pall-mall ; and he then saw his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland get out of such hackney coach, and go into his house in Pall-mall.

He also deposes and says, that, on Monday the twenty-third of October last, Lady Grosvenor, with her children and family, set out from London for Lord Grosvenor's house at Eaton, and her Ladyship intended going that night as far as St. Alban's, in the county of Hertford ; that her Ladyship's sister, Miss Caroline Vernon, accompanied her Ladyship ; and Lord Grosvenor proposed setting out the day following for Newmarket races, and to go from thence across the country to his house at Eaton ; that this deponent having business of his Lordship's to do that afternoon, did not attend Lady Grosvenor to St. Alban's, but the next morning he went there, and
attended

attended her Ladyship from thence to his Lordship's house at Eaton in Cheshire; that, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, of the twenty-sixth day of the said month of October, her Ladyship and family, attended by this deponent and other servants to Lord Grosvenor, arrived at an inn known by the sign of the Four Crosses, in the county of Stafford; that about eight o'clock her Ladyship supped, and very soon afterwards retired to her bed-chamber; that the next morning she proceeded on her journey, and about seven o'clock in the evening arrived at the inn, known by the sign of the Red Lion at Whitchurch, in the county of Salop, in her own carriage, with post-horses; that her Ladyship supped between eight and nine o'clock, and soon afterwards retired to her bed-chamber; and the next morning proceeded on her journey, and arrived at his Lordship's house at Eaton, between two and three o'clock on Saturday, the twenty-eighth of the said month of October; that her Ladyship travelled all the way with post-horses, and notwithstanding

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ing was five days ; to wit, from the twenty-third to the twenty-eighth of the said month of October, in performing her journey, which her Ladyship used generally to do with her own horses in four days ; but her Ladyship seldom sat off in the morning 'till about eleven o'clock, and she did not want to get home 'till the Saturday, and that she would not have the children disturbed; or something to that effect.

He further deposes and says, that, upon her Ladyship's arrival at Eaton, she gave orders for the lighting of several fires, and in consequence of such orders fires were lighted in several rooms of the house, which it had not been usual to light fires in, but upon particular occasions ; and the deponent remembers once, soon after her Ladyship came down, to have seen the door of the saloon which goes into the garden open when it was dark, and which was before Lord Grosvenor came home.

He further says, that, for some time after her Ladyship's arrival at his Lordship's house at Eaton, the weather was but in-

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different, but she notwithstanding used constantly to walk out into the gardens, park, and fields, belonging to, and about his Lordship's house at Eaton; and frequently was out after it was dark; and this deponent observed her Ladyship once or twice, when she returned from walking, to be very dirty, and her cloaths exceedingly much draggled, and the dirt quite over the tops of her shoes and her clogs; that her Ladyship used directly to go up stairs to her room, for the purpose, as he verily believes, of changing her shoes and stockings.

He also deposes and says, that, on Friday the third of November following, Lord Grosvenor arrived at his house at Eaton aforesaid, and the deponent attended his Lordship to the room where her Ladyship was; and this deponent did then take notice that Lady Grosvenor did not receive his Lordship with that heartiness and openness, that she at all times used to do; and appeared to this deponent to be rather diffident; and the next day Lord Grosvenor came to this deponent in the butler's pantry,

pantry, and acquainted him that he had received a letter, intimating to him that the Duke of Cumberland had been in disguise, and met Lady Grosvenor at the several inns on the road in their way to Cheshire; and this deponent having, the day before, heard that there were people in disguise in the neighbourhood who were taken to be highwaymen, and the deponent being told by some of his Lordship's servants that he knew one of them, that he was no highwayman, but an old acquaintance of theirs, and lived in Pall-mall, and something to that or the like effect passing, this deponent, upon his Lordship's information, said, he was afraid it was true; and told my Lord of her Ladyship's being continually walking out after she came home, and her staying 'till after dark, and returning very dirty, and every thing that the deponent could recollect that he knew or heard about her Ladyship's conduct and behaviour; and this deponent, by the desire of Lord Grosvenor, went to his brother, Mr. John Stevens, the adjutant of the Cheshire militia, and

told him that his Lordship wanted to see him ; that it was afterwards determined by his Lordship to intercept all letters that might be received from Lady Grosvenor, to be put in at the post-office, or any letters that might come addressed to her Ladyship by the post.

To the exhibits or paper-writing marked with the letters G, H, I, and K, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that, to the best of his remembrance, previous to his Lordship's being determined to intercept all letters that Lady Grosvenor might forward to the post, or that might come addressed to her Ladyship, he, in consequence of a conversation between him and his brother, the said John Stephens, stopped a letter which he received himself from Lady Grosvenor, addressed to her sister, Miss Vernon, which this deponent forwarded to his Lordship, then at his seat at Halkin in Flintshire, with other letters ; and this deponent remembers, that such first letter that he forwarded to his Lordship was on the seventeenth of November ; and in the evening of the said day, his
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Lordship, as he believes, arrived from Halkin at Eaton aforesaid, and the letters which were, as this deponent understood and believes, inclosed in the cover directed to Miss Vernon, (because he was not present when it was opened) were copied the same evening by Edward Toms, the deponent being to and fro whilst he was copying of them; and after he had copied them, he and this deponent examined them with the original letters, and found the same to agree therewith in all respects, and in testimony thereof they both of them set and subscribed their names thereto; and the deponent having now seen the said exhibits marked G, and H, saith, that they are the very copies that he so examined with the originals, with the said Mr. Toms, and that the names M. Stephens, thereto set and subscribed, are of the proper hand-writing and subscription of him, this deponent; that the whole series and contents of the original letters from which the same were copied, were, as this deponent believes, of the proper hand-writing of Lady Grosvenor, this deponent having often

often seen her Ladyship write, and being well acquainted with her manner and character of hand-writing, as also the letters H, G. which appeared to be set and subscribed to the letter to Miss Vernon, and the letter H, subscribed to that directed to the D. of C. and the letters and words "D. of C." and he further saith, that, on the twentieth of the said month of November, this deponent received another letter addressed to Miss Vernon, from Lady Grosvenor, which he immediately carried to his Lordship, in consequence of the aforesaid resolution, and the same was opened by his Lordship, but he cannot say whether in his presence or not, but the letter inclosed was afterwards delivered to Edward Toms, who made copies thereof, and with this deponent examined the same with the original letters therein inclosed; and they found the same to agree therewith in all respects, and in testimony thereof they set and subscribed their names thereto; and this deponent saith, that having now seen the said exhibit marked I and K, that they are the very copies he so examined

examined, and found to agree with the original letters, with the said Edward Toms, and that the names M. Stephens and E. Toms, thereto subscribed, are of the proper hand-writing of this deponent and the said E. Toms; that the whole series and contents of the said original letters, of which the said exhibits I and K are true copies, and also the letters H. G. which appeared to be set and subscribed to the letters to Miss Vernon, and the letter H, subscribed to that directed to the D. of C. and the words and letters "The D. of C." were, as he verily believes, of the proper hand-writing and superscription of Lady Grosvenor; and that by the letters "F^d," and the words, "them," and "my friend," appearing in the said exhibit marked G, the words, "my dearest soul," mentioned at the top of the said exhibit marked H, "my dearest life, and my dearest soul," mentioned in the body thereof, and by the letters "D. of C." appearing to be superscribed on the said letter or exhibit marked H, and by the word "them," several times mentioned

in the said letter or exhibit marked I, and the words, “ my dearest, my dear friend, my dearest friend, my dear soul, my soul, my life, dear dear friend, dearest dear soul,” appearing respectively to be wrote in the said exhibit or letter marked K, and by the letters and words, “ To the D. of C.” appearing to be superscribed thereon, was meant and intended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and that by the letters H. G. appearing to be set and superscribed at the foot or bottom of the said letters or exhibits marked G, and I, and the letter H, to those marked H, and K, respectively, was meant and intended Henrietta Lady Grosvenor; that by the word “ Trusty,” appearing in the said exhibit marked K, was meant and intended the articulate Robert Giddings, whom this deponent knows, and whom he hath heard and believes went by the name of Trusty; and because this deponent opened a letter signed Trusty, which he believes was wrote by Robert Giddings; that the original letters, of which the said exhibits are
copies,

copies, were afterwards sealed up by the said Mr. Toms, with the assistance of this deponent, who delivered them to John Anderton, one of his Lordship's servants, to carry them to the post-office.

To the exhibits and paper-writings marked with the letters L, M, N, and O, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that, on Sunday, the third of December, he believes, as to the day of the month, Lord Grosvenor returned to Eaton from Halkin, and, on the sixth and ninth days of the said month of December, he received a letter from Lady Grosvenor, addressed to the Honourable Miss Vernon, St. James's Palace, London, franked by Lord Grosvenor; and this deponent delivered them both to his Lordship; and this deponent saith, that he cannot be certain whether they were opened in his presence or not, but he believes that all, except what he forwarded to Halkin, were opened when he was by; that the letters therein contained were afterwards, he is very certain, delivered to Mr. Toms; and this deponent saw him copy the greatest

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part

part of such letters ; and, having finished the copies, the said E. Toms and this deponent carefully examined them with the original letters, and they found the same to agree therewith in all respects ; and in testimony thereof they set and subscribed their names to each of the said letters ; and this deponent having now seen the said several exhibits marked L, M, N, and O, saith, that they are the very copies which this deponent and Mr. Toms examined with the original letters, and found to agree with them in every respect ; and that the names E. Toms and M. Stephens, set and subscribed to each of the exhibits, were and are of the proper hand-writing of the said E. Toms ; and this deponent saith, that he verily believes, the whole series and contents of the said four original letters respectively, the letters H. G. appearing to be subscribed to those wrote to Miss Vernon, and the postscript to each of them, and the words wrote in the cover which inclosed those directed to the D. of C. and the words and letters, “ The D. of C.” appearing to be super-
scribed

scribed on both the said covers inclosing the letters to the Duke of Cumberland, to be all of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Lady Grosvenor; the deponent well knowing her Ladyship's hand-writing, having often seen her write; that he believes that by the words, "my poor friend," and "my friend," several times mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked L; the words, "my dearest soul, my dearest friend, my dear friend, my dear dear friend, my dear soul, my dearest dear soul, and my dear life," mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writings marked M; the words, "my dear," mentioned in the postscript thereto, and the words and letters, "To the D. of C." appearing to be superscribed on the cover in which the said original was inclosed; and by the words, "my friend," twice mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked N; and the words, "my dearest soul, my dear friend, my dear soul," mentioned in the said exhibit or paper-writing marked O; the words, "my dear soul," in the postscript thereto,

and the words and letters, “ To the D. of C.” appearing to be superscribed on the cover which inclosed the original of the said exhibit or paper-writing marked O, Lady Grosvenor meant and intended his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and that by the words, “ and in the thought of the cold dreadful journey you have had,” appearing to be wrote in the beginning of the said exhibit marked M, Lady Grosvenor meant his Royal Highness’s journey from the neighbourhood of Eaton, from whence she wrote the said letter or exhibit, to London; and this deponent saith, that such letters were afterwards sealed up by Mr. Toms, with the assistance of this deponent, and by him delivered to John Anderton, to be carried to the post-office; and this deponent further saith, that he knows not of his own knowledge that the Duke of Cumberland was at Chester, and other places in the neighbourhood of Lord Grosvenor’s seat in Cheshire, but from what he hath heard and verily believes; and from the contents of the aforesaid letters,

letters, this deponent does verily believe, that if he was there, it was intirely without the approbation of Lord Grosvenor, and that his Highness so went there in his absence, for the purpose of carrying on his adulterous amour with Lady Grosvenor.

He further saith, that having heard that the letters to and from the Duke of Cumberland and Lady Grosvenor, were left at one Scarborough's, a perfumer, in Pall-mall, opposite to his Highness's house, that he therefore believes, that by the letters "Sca—ws" appearing in the said exhibit marked L, was meant and intended the said Scarborough, the perfumer, and that by the word "Trusty," appearing in the said exhibit marked M and N, and in the postscript to that marked N, was meant and intended the aforesaid Robert Giddings before-mentioned.

To the exhibit or paper-writing marked with the letter P, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that, on or about the fourteenth of December last, Lord Grosvenor left Eaton, and went, as he believes, to Newmarket, having first given directions

tions to the deponent, his butler, and house-steward, who was to attend her Ladyship to London, to be very particular relative to her conduct; that in consequence of such directions, and the expectations the deponent had of there being letters for Lady Grosvenor, the deponent, on the Saturday evening, the sixteenth of December, told the said John Anderton, his Lordship's servant, to go sooner than usual to the post-office for the letters the next morning, and to bring them immediately to Mr. Vigars, his Lordship's steward, which he accordingly did, on the Sunday morning, the deponent going to the said Mr. Vigars on purpose; and the said John Anderton brought a letter directed to Lady Grosvenor at Eaton, and delivered it to the said Mr. Vigars, who, in the deponent's presence, opened and read the same, and then made an exact copy thereof, which he examined with this deponent with its original, and they found it to agree therewith in all respects, save that, upon the said copy he now observes the superscription is not written; and this deponent
having

having now seen the said exhibit marked P, saith, that the same is the very copy so made from the said original letter, and that he believes that by the word "Trusty" thereto set and subscribed, was meant and intended the aforesaid Robert Giddings, and that the names Henry Vigars and Mr. Stephens thereto set and subscribed, are of the proper hand-writing and subscription of Mr. Vigars and this deponent; and in consequence of the expression in the said exhibit "I shall be at my old lodgings every day about twelve and one o'clock," this deponent imagined he meant a hovel in my Lord's fields, where this deponent heard they frequently used to met: and therefore this deponent gave directions to John Anderton to watch Robert Giddings; and Lady Grosvenor, between ten and eleven o'clock, called for pen, ink, and paper, and between twelve and one o'clock, her Ladyship, witho ther ladies, walked out in the field towards this hovel; and the deponent being determined to watch her Ladyship, went to the top of the house, and at about the distance
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of a quarter of a mile, he observed Lady Grosvenor making towards a hovel, rather before the ladies, and to get to the hovel she was obliged to cross a hedge; that her Ladyship returned from the hovel, and went over three or four hedges; and, as this deponent believes, she then saw Robert Giddings, and made towards him; but the said Robert Giddings, as this deponent believes it was him, but could not see him so as to know him or remember his person at such a distance, seemed not well to know what to do, as there were other ladies in company with her; but the deponent saw him open his great coat, and put his hand in his pocket; that they afterwards made nearer to each other, but the deponent was prevented seeing what passed by two or three trees, but they soon parted, the one going towards Chester, and my Lady returning towards Eaton with her company.

He also deposes and says, that between five and six o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, the twenty-first of December last, Lady Grosvenor and her family, attended

tended by this deponent and others, arrived at the White Hart Inn at St. Albans, in their way to London; and, as this deponent was following her Ladyship's carriage on horseback, he observed a person in a post-chaise passing by them, going down the hill, to hold up his hand, and the deponent watched the post-chaise into the Bull Inn, and found such person to be his brother, John Stephens, who informed the deponent of the business he was come upon, and the suspicions Lord Grosvenor had, that the Duke of Cumberland would endeavour to meet her Ladyship upon the road; and thereupon this deponent returned back to the said White Hart Inn, and made enquiries what company there was in the house; and being asked by Mrs. Langford the mistress, what he enquired for, the deponent said he expected two tradesmen to be there, who were going for Ireland; and at length this deponent was informed that there were two persons in the house that came in a Hatfield chaise, had fixed upon a bed-chamber, dined therein, and continued there the

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whole afternoon; that one of them was a young gentleman, and the other a tutor or governor, and that the young gentleman was a little out of his mind, and that they had a famous mad doctor in the town; that from what arose from such enquiries, he was convinced that such person was the Duke of Cumberland, and came to meet Lady Grosvenor; and the deponent went and informed his brother what he had learned, and afterwards returned to the White Hart; and this deponent was shewed by the chamber-maid the bed-chamber where her Ladyship was to lay, and this deponent also then understood from her that the mad gentleman was to lay in the very next room to my Lady's; but the maid said, that you need not be afraid of him, for he is no more mad than you are; that Lady Grosvenor ordered her supper to be ready at eight o'clock, and her Ladyship supped about that hour, and whilst she was at supper, the deponent went up stairs and bored two holes in the door of her Ladyship's bed-chamber, and the deponent afterwards, as was usual for him, made

made some negus for her Ladyship ; and she hearing the deponent enquiring for her at the nursery door, she opened her chamber-door and took the negus of the deponent, and then locked the door ; at least the deponent heard the key turned, and the deponent was with his brother two or three times at the Bull, and communicated to him every thing he had learned ; and his brother came up with him to the White Hart Inn, and staid for some time in a spare room above stairs, and then the deponent went down to the door, he believes, about a quarter before eleven o'clock, to make his observations ; and very plainly heard the voices of Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland, and such voices appeared to the deponent to come from the bed, a kind of murmuring tone of voice, which sounded as if their faces were near each other ; and as the deponent could, through the holes, see all about the room, except one corner near the fire, he was in his own mind thoroughly convinced that his Highness and Lady Grosvenor were there in or upon the bed ; and this depo-

nent told his brother what he had observed, and he advised the deponent to be very cautious, and to be certain before he proceeded to do any thing that was violent by forcing the door ; and the deponent went again twice to make such observations, and was still convinced that the Duke of Cumberland, and Lady Grosvenor were then in or upon the said bed ; and this deponent's brother also listened, and heard two voices, but said he could not pretend to say that the voices came from that room, and gave us for reason that he had a bad cold ; and the deponent thereupon determined to break open the door ; and called up his Lordship's footmen to assist him, and with their assistance broke open the door ; and the first person the deponent saw was Lady Grosvenor rushing towards the door of the adjoining room, endeavouring to escape from the room ; and the deponent run as quick as he could to assist my Lady Grosvenor, who fell down some steps going into such adjoining room ; and as the deponent in a hurry was going to assist Lady Grosvenor, he saw a gentleman standing

standing near the foot of the bed, and the deponent gave directions to the servants not to let him pass 'till they knew who he was; and the said gentleman, whom the deponent knew to be the Duke of Cumberland, when he had an opportunity of looking at him, passed by this deponent, and went into the next adjoining room, and holding his hands forth, he said, Gentlemen, you see I am not in my Lady's bed-chamber; and the deponent said to his Highness, I see you are not there now, but you was there this moment; and his Highness said, that he would take his bible oath that he was not in the Lady's bed-chamber; and repeated, that he would take his bible oath that he was not there; and appeared to be in great confusion; that his Highness had no great-coat on, but had a dark coloured wig, a dark coloured coat, and a light coloured waistcoat and breeches; and this deponent, from the time that the house was quiet, and her Ladyship's retirement together, with the time he took in making his observations, does verily believe, that his Highness, and Lady Grosvenor,

Grosvenor, must have been in the said bed-chamber for upwards of an hour; and afterwards this deponent examined the bed in Lady Grosvenor's chamber, and it appeared to this deponent to be very much flatted, as if persons had lain upon it, and the sheet that turned down upon the bed was very much tumbled; and the deponent observed a dent in the further part of the bed, which appeared to this deponent to be the pressure occasioned by the back part of the head; and upon the deponent's enquiring of the chamber-maid of the inn who made the bed, whether she left the bed in that condition, she said she did not, and should have been ashamed to have left the bed in such a condition, and that she thought that some person had lain upon it; and from what this deponent hath before set forth, he does verily believe, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Lady Grosvenor, had been laying upon the said bed, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery together; and this deponent saith, that he believes

lieves, from the sound of the voices of Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland, that at the time they were going to break open the door they were then upon the bed ; and as the door could not be forced open immediately, they had time to get off from such bed ; and the deponent left his Highness and Lady Grosvenor together in conversation, and went away.

MATTHEW STEPHENS.

10th July, 1770.

The Deposition of William Smith.

WILLIAM SMITH, of the Four Crosses Inn, in the parish of Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, aged thirty-four years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, for about fourteen or fifteen years last past, he hath known Lord Grosvenor, by his using the deponent's house, being an inn known by

the name of the Four Crosses in the county of Stafford, in his way to and from Cheshire, and hath known Lady Grosvenor, his wife, for about ten years; her Ladyship, previous to her marriage with Lord Grosvenor, living about four miles from the deponent's house; and he further saith, that, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the twenty-sixth of October last, a person, then a stranger to this deponent, but whom he now well knows to be the Duke of Cumberland, attended by two persons, then also strangers to this deponent, one of whom he well knows to be Robert Giddings, and the third person by the name of John, both of whom he believes are in the service of his Highness, came to this deponent's house, called the Four Crosses; that his Highness and Robert Giddings dined together, and, about four o'clock, his Highness retired to his bed-chamber, having first ordered fires; that his Highness affected to be a little silly, and indeed appeared so to this deponent by his behaviour; and the said Robert Giddings

Giddings said, that he was not so bright a gentleman as he should be ; that he had two hundred a year for taking care of him, that his name was Morgan, and that he was the son of a rich gentleman at Tredegar in Wales ; and when the said Robert Giddings spoke of his Highness, he called him 'Squire Morgan, and he said something about being obliged to have new cloaths in London ; and the said Robert Giddings expressed himself in the presence and hearing of this deponent in words to that or the like effect ; that, between six and seven o'clock in the evening of the same day, Lady Grosvenor and her family came to the deponent's said house, and this deponent believes her Ladyship might sup between eight and nine o'clock ; and, as he believes, soon after went to her bed-chamber ; and this deponent saith, that, on the first of December following, his said Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and a gentleman with him, came about ten o'clock in the evening to the deponent's said house, and had a post-chaise and four horses, and proceeded on

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the road towards Chester, and some days after the said Robert Giddings called again at the deponent's house in his way to London, in a post-chaise; he further saith, that after the affair at St. Alban's broke out, this deponent did observe the door of the bed-chamber in which he believes his Highness laid at his house, to be marked with chalk.

WILLIAM SMITH.

10th July, 1770.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Titley.

ELIZABETH TITLEY, spinster, chambermaid to the Rose and Crown, at Coventry, in the county of Warwick, aged twenty-eight years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, for about five years last past, she hath known Lord Grosvenor, and Lady Grosvenor, his wife, and came so to know them by their using the Bull Inn at Coventry,

Coventry, where this deponent lived as chambermaid for several years, and to the month of January last; and she further saith, that, some time in the month of October last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a person, then and still a stranger to the deponent, came to the said Bull Inn at Coventry, where the deponent then lived as chambermaid, with two horses besides that on which he rode, and on the said two horses were saddle-bags; and the said person desiring to see the bed-chambers for two gentlemen, who he said were coming, she attended him for that purpose; that he refused to have a room with two beds in it, and made choice of two single-bedded rooms, one of which was the best room, and the other at some distance; and both the doors of the said rooms such person marked with chalk, and said, that if the gentlemen did not come, he would pay for the beds; and this deponent saith, that such person said, he had seen a family at Daventry, about nineteen miles from Coventry, and that he heard them say, that they would lay at

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the Bull at Coventry that night, and the deponent asked such person whose family it was? but he said, he did not know; and the deponent asked him, if he was sure that they would lay there that night? And he answered, that he heard them say they would, and that the servants livery were blue turned up with yellow; and the deponent, upon such description, supposed such family to be Lord Grosvenor's family; and thereupon the deponent said, that if it was Lord Grosvenor's family, he could not have the large room he had fixed upon; and thereupon such person said, that if the family came, and they wanted it, they should have it; and the deponent afterwards rubbed the chalk off the door of such best room, leaving the other room chalked; and such person soon afterwards retired to his room, which was up another pair of stairs; and, about six o'clock in the evening of the said day, Lady Grosvenor and her family arrived at the said inn, and desired to see bed-chambers, and accordingly this deponent and her mistress, Mrs. Pickering, attended her

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her Ladyship for that purpose, Lady Grosvenor and Mrs. Pickering going first; and the deponent observed the said person to go up stairs after Lady Grosvenor and Mrs. Pickering in the dark, and the deponent followed him up; and he asked the deponent what room he was to have? And the deponent shewed him another room, adjoining to a two-bedded room, which he marked with chalk, and from thence he went to another room which he had chalked, next to the best room, where Lady Grosvenor and Mrs. Pickering then were; and he stood a little behind the door in the dark, and peeped; and the deponent remained in the passage till Lady Grosvenor came from such room, and she looked into the room where the said person was, seemed surprized, and came out, and then went on towards the room she had fixed upon for her children; and afterwards her Ladyship returned along the passage, and fixed upon the said two-bedded room for herself, which adjoined to the said room so aforesaid last marked with chalk; and this deponent was surprized

prized at her Ladyship's choice, as the room was not so good or so comfortable as the said single-bedded room called the best room ; and the more so, because her Ladyship, at other times, did lay in such best room ; and this deponent saith, that Lady Grosvenor looked hard at the door of the room next to such two-bedded room, before she went into such two-bedded room, and therefore this deponent does believe, that she saw and observed the chalk on the door ; that, at all other times, when Lady Grosvenor was at their said house without my Lord, her Ladyship's maid used to lay in the same room with her Ladyship : and she further saith, that, about nine o'clock the next morning, two persons, strangers to this deponent, one of whom, from what she hath since heard, and having, before this happened, seen his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, she now verily believes was the Duke of Cumberland, and the other person, Robert Giddings, whom she hath since seen come into the said inn at Coventry, both of them wrapped up in large horse-

horsemen's great-coats, which buttoned very low, almost to their feet; and the capes thereof were muffled round their heads, so that very little of their faces could be seen; that the said person, whom she believes was his Highness, was of a fairish complexion, and had a blackish wig, with a round hat flapped over his face; and Robert Giddings asked the deponent's fellow-servant, Samuel Ruffel, who was in the yard, if a servant had not been there the night before, and bespoke beds for two gentlemen? And he was told, that such servant had been there, but that he was gone; and the said Robert Giddings said, he should have staid till they came; and the deponent's said fellow-servant offered to shew them into the parlour, which they refused, and desired to go up stairs, and he accordingly shewed them up stairs; and soon afterwards, the bell being rung, this deponent went up stairs, and found the said two persons, whom she believes to be his Highness and the said Robert Giddings, in the room next to the best room; and the

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said Robert Giddings asked the deponent if there was not another bed-chamber? And the deponent telling him there was, she thereupon shewed the said person, whom she believes to be his Highness, into such room, adjoining to the room where Lady Grosvenor laid, and to the room in which her Ladyship's children laid; and in the children's room the deponent believes her Ladyship then was at breakfast; that they staid about half an hour, and, having had some hot wine, went away in a post-chaise to Castle Bromwich, as she believes; that there was not much difference as to the time between Lady Grosvenor's going and their going, but this deponent cannot now recollect whether her Ladyship went first or last.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath she had taken, and she answered, that she had not received nor been promised, and that she did not expect to receive,

receive, any gratuity or reward, on account of attending and being examined as a witness in this cause, and that she is not any ways interested in the event thereof.

To the second, she answers, that, for about half a year last past, she hath lived as chambermaid at the Rose and Crown at Coventry, and for five years before lived as chambermaid at the Bull Inn at Coventry, and thereby she hath maintained and supported herself.

To the third, she answers, that she knows the Right Honourable Lord Grosvenor, and Lady Grosvenor, the parties in this cause, and came first to know him by their using the said Bull Inn at Coventry.

To the fourth, she answers, that she once saw the Duke of Cumberland before the transaction by her deposed of, and she thinks that if she was to see him, she should know him again, but cannot positively say that she should, although she verily believes, from what has since happened, and her recollection of having seen him before, that he is the very person she

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said.

ELIZABETH TITLEY.

12th July, 1770.

The Deposition of John Stevens.

JOHN STEVENS, of the city of
Chester, gentleman, adjutant of the Che-
shire militia, aged thirty-six years, a wit-
ness produced and sworn, deposes and says,
that he well knows the Right Honourable
Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the Right
Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor,
his wife, and hath so known them both
for several years last past; and he further
saith, that, on Monday, the sixth of No-
vember last, this deponent, in consequence
of a message from Lord Grosvenor, by this
deponent's brother, Matthew Stephens,
who is in the service of his Lordship, de-
siring to see this deponent, he went to
Lord Grosvenor's house at Halkin, in the
county

county of Flint, and his Lordship communicated to this deponent his suspicions that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland was in the country, and that he believes he had been in disguise about his house and gardens, and his Lordship desired this deponent to make some enquiry whether his Highness was then in the country; and Lord Grosvenor expressed himself in words to that or the like effect; and, in consequence thereof, this deponent enquired at the Falcon at Chester, and at Marford Hill, about seven miles from Chester; and he found, that his Highness, and the persons with him, had left both the said inns; and this deponent, from the description he gave, upon his enquiries at Chester, and the answers he received, well knew that one of the said persons was the Duke of Cumberland, the deponent well knowing the person of his Highness; that, on Friday, the first of December following, this deponent saw two persons at the door of the said inn at Marford Hill aforesaid; one of whom this deponent now well knows to be Robert

Giddings, whom this deponent believes is in the service of the Duke of Cumberland; and the next morning, about nine o'clock, as this deponent was going to Chester, he met his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and another gentleman, in a post-chaise, a stranger to the deponent, going towards Marford Hill; that his Highness was then very much disguised, but this deponent being well acquainted with his person, was very certain it was his Highness; that the next morning, about ten o'clock, he again saw his Highness and the said Robert Giddings, and a third person, all on horseback, riding towards Eaton, the seat of Lord Grosvenor; that his Highness was so disguised in a large great-coat, the cape of which was buttoned quite round his chin, had a black or darkish coloured wig on, very near a black, with a hat flapped over his face.

He further says, that, on Thursday, the twenty-first of December last, this deponent breakfasted with Lord Grosvenor, at his house in Grosvenor Square, and his
Lordship

Lordship communicated to this deponent his suspicions that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland would endeavour to meet Lady Grosvenor upon her road to London; and his Lordship was informed, and this deponent upon enquiry found, that his Highness was gone out of town that morning, and his Lordship desired this deponent to set out and meet his family, in order to assist his brother in detecting Lady Grosvenor and his Highness, if they should attempt to meet together; and accordingly this deponent set out about one o'clock in the afternoon for St. Alban's, and finding, upon his arrival there, that Lady Grosvenor and her family were not come, he got a post-chaise in order to go further; and this deponent had then some reason to suppose that her Ladyship might not come so far that night, but before this deponent had got out of the town, he met Lady Grosvenor and her family, and thereupon he returned, and went back to the Bull Inn; and this deponent, as he passed by, beckoned to his said brother, who came to this deponent at

at the Bull Inn ; and this deponent acquainted his brother of the business he was come upon, and the suspicions of my Lord Grosvenor that his Highness would endeavour to meet Lady Grosvenor upon the road ; and his said brother left him, and went back to the White Hart, and afterwards returned to him, and told him, that, from the enquiry he had made, he was very certain that his Highness was there ; that, about a quarter after ten o'clock, this deponent went with his brother, Matthew Stephens, to the White Hart Inn, and this deponent went upstairs, and his brother, the said Matthew Stephens, went to listen at the door of Lady Grosvenor's bed-chamber, and came and told this deponent he had heard Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland talking, and two or three times he listened at the said door ; and the deponent desired him to be very cautious of what he did, lest he should be mistaken ; and his brother said, he was certain it was them, for that he knew both their voices well ; that he knew very well the breaks of Lady Gros-

Grosvenor's voice, and that he was sure it was the Duke's voice, by his thick way of speaking; and afterwards this deponent went and listened at the door himself, but this deponent had then a cold, and not knowing the situation of the house, could not pretend to say whether the voices came from the said bed-chamber; but this deponent did hear a low kind of talking, not distinct by any means; but this deponent not being very well acquainted with Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland's voices, could not be certain it was them, but this deponent's brother being certain, he determined to proceed to break open the door, and for that purpose he called my Lord's servants up to assist him, and they agreed to assist him; and the deponent followed the servants down to the door, and the servants being first placed in order to break open the door, and the signal being made, they made a push, and attempted to break it open, but did not break it open till the fourth push, and then, by the assistance of a poker, which the deponent's brother had

had in his hand, the door was forced open ; and the first person the deponent saw, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who appeared very much frightened and alarmed, and in great confusion ; and at the same time the deponent saw his brother, the said Matthew Stephens, assisting Lady Grosvenor, who had fallen down some steps in attempting to run out of the said room into another room ; and his Highness followed Lady Grosvenor and the deponent's brother into the adjoining room down the steps ; and the deponent followed his Highness, who, as soon as he got into the room, spread forth his hands, and said, You see, gentlemen, that I am not in the Lady's room ; and the deponent's brother said, but where was you when we broke open the door ? And his Highness said, that he would take his bible oath that he was not in the Lady's bed-chamber ; and his said Royal Highness and the deponent's brother expressed themselves in words to that or the like effect ; and afterwards the deponent returned into the bed-chamber, where

where they so found Lady Grosvenor and the Duke of Cumberland, and the deponent walking up the room, looked at the bed, which appeared to be exceedingly flat all over, except about the bolster, and appeared so particularly flatted, as if several persons had lain thereon; and the deponent observed a loose pin on the bed; that from the time the deponent first came into the house, to the time that the door was broke open, he believes it might be about half an hour, and, during that time, at least, his Highness must have been in the said bed-chamber with Lady Grosvenor; and from the appearance of the said bed, which was particularly and remarkably flatted all over, except the bolster, and the several circumstances by him before-mentioned, he, this deponent, does verily believe that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and the said Lady Grosvenor had lain upon the said bed, and had had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies; and this deponent is the more convinced thereof, because, upon the deponent's shewing the chamber-maid the
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bed, and asking her if she had left the bed in that condition when she attended Lady Grosvenor; and the chamber-maid said it was not in such a condition, and that she should have been ashamed to have put her Ladyship, or any other Lady, into a bed-chamber where the bed was in such a condition; and this deponent having shewed the bed, and the condition thereof, to Lord Grosvenor's servants, and the people of the house, and desired them to take notice of it, left the room.

JOHN STEVENS.

12th July, 1770.

The Deposition of Henry Roberts.

HENRY ROBERTS, formerly boot-ketcher, and afterwards ostler at the Falcon Inn at Chester, but now out of place, aged twenty-three years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he knows Lord Grosvenor, having seen him two or three times within these ten days, but hath no other knowledge of his Lordship;

Lordship ; and knows not Lady Grosvenor, his wife ; and he further saith, that some time last summer, he went to live at the Falcon Inn at Chester, and continued there till the beginning of this present summer ; that, on the first of November last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a person, then a stranger to this deponent, but whom he now knows to be his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, attended by two persons, strangers to this deponent, came to the said Falcon Inn, at Chester, and staid there about five days, and, during that time, his Highness was generally dressed in a large great coat, which was commonly buttoned round his neck ; that he had generally a red handkerchief round his neck, and his Highness had a blackish wig on, and the deponent never saw him without his hat, which was flapped so low, that his eye-brows could not be seen ; that he said they were farmers, as also did one other of the said persons, who went by the name of Trusty ; that his Highness was called Mr. Griffiths, and the servant was called John ; that every morn-

ing after breakfast, his Highness and the said person, who was called Trusty, rode out, and returned to dinner about three o'clock; and between four and five they generally went out again, and the servant John used to attend them in the afternoon, and they returned at night, sometimes eight, nine, and ten o'clock; that two days after they went away, they all three came again to the said Falcon Inn, and breakfasted there,

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory he answers, being first reminded of the nature and purport of the oath he had taken, that he came to speak the truth, and not for the sake of money, but that he expects to be paid as others are, for attending to be examined as a witness in this cause; that he hath not received nor been promised, and otherwise than being so paid, he does not expect any gratuity or reward from any person, and that he is not any ways interested in the event of the cause,

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To the second he answers, that he is now out of place, and since he hath been in town, hath been at Lord Grosvenor's house; and that for these five years last past, he hath lived at different inns, at the Red Lion, at Carnarvon, the King's Head, at Carnarvon, and the Falcon, at Chester, and thereby maintained and supported himself.

To the third he answers, that he knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause, by sight only, having seen him this week go out of his coach into the house where the deponent was; that he knows not the said Lady Grosvenor.

To the fourth he answers, that he knows his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and first came to know him by seeing him get into his coach from his own house some time about Christmas last; that he then saw him twice, and is very certain, that his Highness is the very same person he so saw at the Falcon, at Chester, disguised as aforesaid.

HENRY ROBERTS.

9th July, 1770.

The Deposition of John Jones.

JOHN JONES, of Marford Hill, in the county of Flint, innholder, aged thirty one years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he knows, by sight, the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, but hath no knowledge of the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife; and he further saith, that, on Wednesday, the first of November last, three persons, then strangers to this deponent, one of whom this deponent now well knows, was his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and one other of the said persons he also well knows to be Robert Giddings, who, as this deponent hath been informed, and believes, is porter to his Highness; and the third person, who acted as a servant, went by the name of John, and whom this deponent now knows to be a servant of his said Royal Highness's, came to the deponent's house at Marford Hill, aforesaid, on horseback, about

about nine o'clock in the morning, having each of them saddle-bags to their horses; that, after they had put their horses up, his Highness and the said Robert Giddings came into the house; and one of them, he cannot now be certain which, asked him if they could have good beds? And this deponent called his wife, in order to shew them the bed-chambers; that they were all three dressed like farmers, and the cloaths of his Highness and Robert Giddings were much alike, and one, or both of them, said, that they were farmers; that this deponent offered to shew them a prospect, which they accepted of; and accordingly he went with them to a hill, called Marford Hill, from whence they could see Lord Grosvenor's house at Eaton, and the city of Chester; and his Highness asked this deponent whose house that was in the wood? (meaning Lord Grosvenor's,) and what town or city that was? (meaning Chester;) which last question surprized this deponent, as he understood from the said servant John, that they came through Chester that morning; that soon after
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they returned into the house, and his Royal Highness, Robert Giddings, and the said servant John, went out on horseback towards Chester, and either his Highness, or Robert Giddings, said, that they should return about seven o'clock in the evening, which they did, and lay that night at the deponent's house; and the next morning his Highness, and Robert Giddings, rode out again the same road towards Chester and Eaton, the same road leading to both places; and this deponent went out that morning to Wrexham, between four and five miles from Marford Hill, and in the evening, when the deponent returned, they were gone away, at which this deponent was surprized, as they talked of staying four or five days; that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Robert Giddings, and the said servant John, had horsemens coats; that his Highness had a spare great coat besides, and wore a brownish wig, with a top called a Tyburn-top, which came down over his forehead; that they in all respects appeared as farmers, but could not talk much as farmers; that his High-

Highness was called or spoke of by Robert Giddings, when his Highness was not present, as the Young 'Squire ; and the said Robert Giddings was called Farmer Tush ; but from their discourse of farming, this deponent had no reason to believe that they were farmers ; that the said persons had, whilst they were at the deponent's house, five hats, three plain, and, he believes, two laced, and four great-coats ; that, at times, they all three changed their hats and horses, sometimes one wearing a plain hat, and at other times a laced hat ; and further to the said articles he cannot depose.

He further deposes and says, that, on the thirtieth of November following, in the evening, Robert Giddings, and the person who had before attended him and his Highness, and went by the name of John, came again to this deponent's house at Marford Hill aforesaid, and having each of them a led-horse in their hands, and themselves dressed much as they were before ; that they put up their horses, and lay all night at the deponent's house ; and

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in conversation with Robert Giddings, the deponent asked, what they had done with the Young 'Squire? (meaning the person he now knows to be the Duke of Cumberland) And he told this deponent, that they had left him a great way off with another gentleman, but expected him the next day; that they staid all the next day; and late in the evening after supper, Robert Giddings appeared very uneasy that his Highness did not come, and ordered a room and wine to be ready in case he should come, and seemed to expect him every moment, looking at every carriage or horse that went by; and the deponent believes, he sat up all night in expectation of his Highness's coming; and the next morning, being Saturday, the second of December, his Royal Highness about, or between eight and nine o'clock, arrived at the deponent's house in a post-chaise, attended by another gentleman: and his Highness brought in such chaise some saddle-bags, but how many he cannot say; that this deponent well knew his Highness to be the same person that came to
his

his house before; that he was dressed the same, and the deponent shook hands with him, and told him he was glad to see him again, and he thanked the deponent; and his Highness asked Robert Giddings, if he had been uneasy? And Robert Giddings said, ask the landlord; (meaning the deponent) who told his Highness how uneasy he had been; that, after his Highness had breakfasted, he, attended by Robert Giddings, walked out both in their great-coats, the road that leads to Eaton and Chester, and did not return, as near as he can recollect, 'till about four o'clock in the afternoon; that his Highness and the gentleman who came with him in the chaise, lay at the deponent's house that night; and the next morning, being Sunday, his Highness the Duke, the said Robert Giddings, and the servant John, all three went on horseback, and returned to dinner, the said servant John coming near an hour first; and he ordered the bill to be got ready, for that they should go that night; that, after dinner, his Highness, the said gentleman, the said Robert Giddings,

dings, and the man John, all went away on horseback, with saddle-bags to their horses, towards Chester; and this last time his Highness, or Robert Giddings, asked this deponent some questions about Lord Grosvenor, whether he was gone to London or not? that his Highness, and Robert Giddings appeared, as they did before, as farmers; but the said gentleman did not keep his great-coat on, nor the Duke, in the house, but was dressed smartish, much more so than the Duke, or those with him.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath he had taken, and he answered, that he expects to be paid his expences and loss of time, but otherwise he does not expect to receive any reward, on account of his attending to be examined as a witness in this cause; and that he hath not received any gratuity or reward from
any

any person, and that he is not any ways interested in the event of this cause.

To the second, he answers, that, for about a year and half past or better, he hath kept the inn at Marford Hill; that, for about two years before, he lived at Marford Bridge, and dealt in malt, and before that, for four years or thereabouts, lived in a gentleman's service at Chester, and thereby for five years last past he hath maintained and supported himself.

To the third, he answers, that he knows, by sight, the Right Honourable Lord Grosvenor, but knows not Lady Grosvenor, and came to know his Lordship by frequently seeing him.

To the fourth, he answers, that he does know his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; that, on the eighteenth of January last, this deponent was at Pall-mall, at his Highness's house, and saw him come out of his house, and get into his carriage; and he hath seen him twice since, and well knows, both by his person and voice, that he is the same person who
was

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was, as aforefaid, at his house at Marford Hill.

JOHN JONES.

7th June, 1770.

The Deposition of Samuel Tilston.

SAMUEL TILSTON, of Eaton, in the parish of Ecclestone, in the county of Chester, aged fifty-eight years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that he is by trade a smith, and lives at Eaton, very near Lord Grosvenor's seat, in the county of Chester, and that he hath known Lord Grosvenor ever since he was a boy, and Lady Grosvenor, his wife, since her marriage with his Lordship; and he further saith, that, on the last Saturday, in the month of October last, the day Lady Grosvenor arrived at his Lordship's house at Eaton, this deponent was sent for by Lady Grosvenor, who directed him to make a key for the gardens, for the play-house, and also a key for the park-gates; and

and her Ladyship told this deponent, she must have them made as soon as possible, and gave him a note of the keys to be made, in writing; and this deponent accordingly made such keys as soon as he possibly could, and left them at his Lordship's house at Eaton.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the first interrogatory, the witness was reminded of the nature and purport of the oath he had taken; and he answered, that he had not received or been promised, and that he does not expect to receive, any gratuity on account of his attending and being examined as a witness in this cause; and that he is not any ways interested in the event thereof.

To the second, he answers, that he now does, and for upwards of five years last past, hath lived at Eaton in Cheshire, and followed the business of a smith, and thereby maintained and supported himself.

To the third, he answers, that he knows Lord and Lady Grosvenor, and came so to
know

know them by working as a smith in the family, he having been employed by Lord Grosvenor's father.

To the fourth, he answers, that he does not know his Royal Highness Henry-Frederick Duke of Cumberland.

SAMUEL TILSTON.

11th July, 1770.

The Deposition of John Bourn.

JOHN BOURN, groom to the Countess D'onhoff, in Tilney Street, Grosvenor Square, in the county of Middlesex, aged eighteen years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that, for upwards of two years last past, he hath known the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, and came to know them by being in the service of the Countess D'onhoff, who visited Lord and Lady Grosvenor : and he further

further faith, that, upwards of twelve months ago, the time more particularly he cannot say, save that he believes it was about the time of Lady Grosvenor's lying-in, this deponent happened to be by chance at the house of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in Pall-mall; his Highness, who had known the deponent before, asked the deponent to carry a letter to Lady Grosvenor: that his Highness spoke to him alone, in a back yard: and this deponent said, that he did not know that his mistress, the said Countess D'onhoff, would like his carrying such letter; but he did consent to take such letter; and his Highness told this deponent, that he must not tell his mistress, the said Countess D'onhoff: and accordingly this deponent received a letter from his Highness's own hand, directed for Lady Grosvenor, with directions to deliver the same at Lady Grosvenor's house, with the Countess D'onhoff's compliments: and his Highness also told this deponent, that he would receive an answer, directed for the Countess; but that he was to bring it

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to

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to him : and this deponent delivered such letter, with the said Countess D'onhoff's compliments, to some or one of Lady Grosvenor's servants, whose name he knows not, and received an answer there-to, directed to the Countess D'onhoff, which this deponent carried to his Highness himself, in consequence of his afore-said directions ; and his Highness gave this deponent half a guinea for his trouble.

JOHN BOURN.

10th July, 1770.

The Deposition of Henry Vigars,

HENRY VIGARS, of Eaton, in the county of Chester, gentleman, steward to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, one of the parties in this cause, aged sixty-five years, a witness produced and sworn, to the exhibit or paper-writing marked with the letter P, pleaded and exhibited, he deposes and says, that he hath
known

known the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, ever since he was born, the deponent being steward to his Lordship's father ; and that he hath known the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, since her marriage with his Lordship : and he further saith, that, on a Sunday morning, in the month of December last, the day before Lady Grosvenor set off for London, John Anderton, one of his Lordship's servants, brought this deponent a letter directed for Lady Grosvenor ; and in consequence of orders from his Lordship to this deponent and Matthew Stephens, he, this deponent, or the said Matthew Stephens, he cannot now recollect which, opened the said letter, but it was so opened when they were both present ; and the same was read by one of them in the presence of the other ; and afterwards this deponent made an exact copy thereof, and examined the said copy, with the said Matthew Stephens, with its original, and found it to agree therewith in all respects ; and in testimony thereof, this deponent, and the said Mat-

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threw Stephens set and subscribed their names to the said copy, and the original was sealed up again ; and, as this deponent verily believes, delivered to Lady Grosvenor ; and this deponent, having now seen the said exhibit, or paper-writing, marked with the letter P, saith, that the said exhibit is the very copy taken of the said letter by him, this deponent, and by him examined, with the said Matthew Stephens, with the original before-mentioned ; and that the whole of the said copy or exhibit, and the names Henry Vigars, are of the proper hand-writing of this deponent ; and by reason that this deponent, on the same day, saw a person near his house at Eaton, whom he was then told by John Anderton, was the person called Trusty, and whom the deponent now knows to be Robert Giddings ; he does therefore believe, that R. Trusty, subscribed to the said letter, and the said Robert Giddings, is one and the same person.

HENRY VIGARS.

T H E
D E P O S I T I O N S
O N T H E
A L L E G A T I O N S

Of the WITNESSES examined on the
Behalf of LADY GROSVENOR,

In the CONSISTORY COURT of LONDON.

25th March, 1771,

The Deposition of Elizabeth Roberts.

ELIZABETH ROBERTS, of Bennet
Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-
bone, in the county of Middlesex, spinster,
aged twenty-one years and upwards, a wit-
ness

ness produced and sworn, faith, that she knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him from about the months of May or June last: that, one evening, in those months, but which month or what particular evening the deponent does not now recollect, she happened to be walking through Cranbourn Alley, near Leicester-fields, in the county of Middlesex, and overtook a gentleman, whom she has since found to be Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause; and the deponent accosted him, and asked him how he did? To which he answered, Oh, how do you do, my little wicked? Will you go and drink a glass of wine with me? And the deponent assenting to such proposal, Lord Grosvenor desired her to go to a house in Leicester-fields, called the Hotel, and he would follow her: that the deponent went to the hotel accordingly, and his Lordship followed her thither; and they went into a room up one pair of stairs, in which there was a green bed; and the deponent and his Lordship there drank a crown bowl of arrack punch together;

together: that his Lordship, during the time they were in such room together, said to the deponent, "My dear little girl, are you well? because if you are not, tell me, and I'll give you double the sum of money I shall give you if I r——r you;" to which the deponent answered, that she was very well; and he again replied, that he would not be injured for all the world: that Lord Grosvenor then immediately desired the deponent to lay down across the bed, which she accordingly did, and his Lordship then r——d her, meaning thereby that he had the carnal use and knowledge of her body: that he gave the deponent a guinea on the occasion; then rung the bell, and the waiter, whose name was John Collins, came into the room; and Lord Grosvenor then paid the waiter half a guinea for the use of the room, and seven shillings and sixpence for the punch, and to the waiter for his attendance, and other things; after which there remained three shillings of his change for a guinea, which he also gave to the deponent: that Lord Grosvenor

nor then inquired of the deponent, where she lived? And she informed him, but told him, she could not see any company there: that he then told the deponent, that he liked her very well, and she asked him, If she might speak to him when she saw him again? but he replied, No, not for the world; and then also told her, that she should make use of a signal by which he should know her, which was, that whenever she saw him, she should hold up her petticoats, and shew her legs, and if he was inclined to go with her, he would, on such signal, follow her to some proper house; and this signal being settled, his Lordship went away from the hotel, and left the deponent behind him; and when the deponent went down stairs, she saw Collins the waiter, who informed her, that the gentleman she had been with was Lord Grosvenor, which she was before unacquainted with: that, about ten days after the circumstances above-mentioned, she was walking across Leicester-fields, towards Cranbourn Alley, and looking back, saw Lord Grosvenor near her; upon which

which she pulled up her petticoats, being the signal agreed upon ; and his Lordship, observing such signal, turned about, and walked down another side of the square, to the hotel aforesaid, and the deponent followed him at a little distance ; and they went up stairs into the room with the green bed in it, where she had been before ; and his Lordship again ordered a crown bowl of arrack punch, and Collins, the waiter, attended his Lordship and the deponent, as he had done before ; and his Lordship then r——d the deponent upon the same bed, meaning and intending thereby, that he had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, for which he gave her a guinea ; and, having paid the expences of the house, went away : that about, or near a month after the circumstances last mentioned, on a Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, the deponent, happening to be walking in Leicester-fields, met Richard Lord Grosvenor, near Sidney's Alley, and she immediately turned round, held up her petticoats, according to agreement, and walked away

to the hotel aforesaid, and Lord Grosvenor followed her thither ; and they went into the same room, up one pair of stairs, and had again a five shilling bowl of arrack punch ; and his Lordship observing the picture of a naked woman over the fireplace, told the deponent, that she would look as well naked as the woman in the picture, and desired the deponent to strip herself naked ; to which she at first objected ; but he told her, she would oblige him much by doing it, and the deponent, stripped herself naked accordingly, and lay down upon the bed ; and his Lordship came to her, and was ready for action ; but his breeches hurting the deponent's thighs, he got off again, and pulled off his breeches and shoes, and then came to her again, and r——d her ; after which the deponent sat quite naked upon his Lordship's lap, for near a quarter of an hour, he being all that time without his breeches and shoes ; and then Lord Grosvenor r——d her again, meaning and intending thereby, that he had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, that his
Lordship,

Lordship, on such occasion, gave the deponent a guinea and a half; and, having paid the house-expences, went away; that the house called Leicester-fields hotel, as aforesaid, was kept by one George Hausman, whom she then knew by the name of French George; and that it is a house where persons of both sexes are received at unseasonable and all hours: she further saith, that, before she knew or had any connection with Lord Grosvenor, she used to visit one Miss Smith, who lodged at a chandler's shop, the corner of Lisle Street, Leicester-fields; and the said Miss Smith, was also visited by a gentleman who passed for a gentleman from the city, but whom she since knows to be Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause: and the deponent also saith, that she knows the gentleman with whom she had connections, as aforesaid, to be Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause, by reason, that one day last summer, she was in the court-yard at St. James's on a court-day, and Lord Grosvenor's servants being called for, they answered, and she then saw his Lordship

come to them, and get into a chair, and was then convinced, that he was the person she had been connected with, as by her before-mentioned.

The same witness upon interrogatories, administered on behalf of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause.

To the third interrogatory, she answers, that she was first applied to by one Mr. Stables, an attorney, in Air Street, Piccadilly, to be examined as a witness in this cause: that she was so first applied to on Monday the eighteenth of this month, when she called upon Mr. Stables, at his house, by desire of a woman who came to her, and told her, Mr. Stables wanted to speak to her on particular business; and Mr. Stables then asked her, If she knew Lord Grosvenor? and what she knew of him? and particularly, if she had had any, and what connections with him? And she then informed him of the substance of
what

what she has before deposed ; and he desired her to call upon him the next day.

To the fourth, she answers, that Mr. Stables asked her the second time she was with him, Why she did not come to him in the day-time, before dark ? And she then told him, she was afraid of being arrested for a debt of 3*l.* which she then owed ; and Mr. Stables thereupon promised her, that he would settle it for her ; and he lent her money to get her cloaths out of pawn, and for other purposes, to the amount of 4*l.* and upwards ; but has not otherwise received or been promised any sum of money, or other reward, for giving her evidence in this cause : and she, upon her oath, declares, that she would have willingly attended to have been examined, without having received or been promised any reward or gratuity of any kind whatever for so doing.

To the fifth, she answers, that she now lives in Bennet Street, Marybone, where she hath been for about a fortnight past ; before which she was confined for about six weeks in the Marshalsea prison for debt ;

debt; and immediately before she went to prison, she lodged in Charlotte Street, Marybone, for about two months; and before that time she lodged in King Street, Soho, for about five or six months; and before that time, for near two years, lodged in Johnson's court, Charing Cross; during all which time she has maintained herself by seeing company as a woman of the town: that when she was first applied to, to go to Mr. Stables, she was in prison as aforesaid; but was not taken out of prison by any person, in order to be examined in this cause, but she paid the debt and costs with her own money, without the assistance of any person; and she was so confined for a debt of about 2l. 5s.

To the sixth, she answers, that the person who first applied to her, whilst in prison, to go to Mr. Stables, did not promise to release her from her confinement, if she would attend to be examined in this cause on the part of the producent; nor does she come in consequence of any reward or promise to be examined, but of her own voluntary will and accord.

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To the seventh, she answers, that she has been out of town since her releasement from prison, to see Windsor-castle, in company with two friends : that she went on Saturday, and returned to town on Sunday last, but was never was out of town with Mr. Stables, nor did he supply her with any money to go out of town ; neither has she any servant or family to maintain ; that she never saw, nor was she acquainted with Mr. Stables, previous to the time she went to him relative to her being examined in this cause.

To the eighth, she answers, that her real name is Elizabeth Roberts ; but she has generally, for these two years past, gone by the name of Elizabeth Temple ; that she is a single woman,

To the tenth, she answers, that she knows the ministrant, and hath known him from about the months of May or June last, and came to know him by accidentally meeting him in Cranbourn alley, one evening, when he went with her to the Leicester-fields hotel, and was afterwards twice in his company at the same place.

place, in the course of a month or six weeks last summer: that the ministrant is upwards of forty years of age, as she believes: that he is a tall, thin person, of a black complexion, marked with the small-pox, and has a longish nose: that she knows the person she was so in company with at the hotel, as aforesaid, to be the ministrant in this cause, by reason that the waiter at the hotel told her, that Lord Grosvenor was the gentleman she had been with up stairs in such house; and she afterwards saw him at St. James's, heard Lord Grosvenor's servants called for, and saw Lord Grosvenor go to such servants, and get into a chair: that no person in particular was ever in company with the ministrant and the deponent, nor saw them together, except the waiters who attended them at the hotel aforesaid.

To the eleventh, she answers, that she knows her fellow-witness, Elizabeth Newton, and hath known her for about two years past: that she is a woman of the town, and hath been so for these three or four years past, and gets her living by fee-
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ing company as such: that she does not believe that the said Elizabeth Newton was in any prison when she was applied to, to be examined in this cause; nor does she know any thing of the several other matters inquired after by the said interrogatory.

The Mark ✕ of
ELIZABETH ROBERTS,

9th May, 1771.

The Deposition of Mary Muilment.

MARY MUILMENT, of Crown-court, in the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, widow, aged about fifty years, a witness, produced and sworn, saith, that she knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him for about ten or twelve years past, and first came to know him by seeing him at the house of Sir James Colebrooke, deceased, in Soho-square, with whom the deponent was acquainted: that she doth not know any
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thing of Lord Grosvenor's course of life since his marriage, nor ever saw his Lordship since that time, except immediately after his marriage, when he was presented to his Majesty, and she was on that day induced to go to St. James's, with an intent to see Lady Grosvenor: that she doth not know any thing of his having led a vicious, lewd, or debauched life, nor of his having visited, corresponded with, or carnally known, any strange woman, or women of loose characters, and prostitutes, at lodging-houses or public places of resort, nor at any other place or places at which persons of both sexes are received and entertained together; nor doth she know any thing of women having been procured for, and introduced to him.

She further saith, that she hath heard of the articulate Abigail Mary, wife of one Mr. Boifgermain, and who sometimes went by the name of King, but doth not know her, nor did she ever see her; neither was she, the said Abigail Mary, now wife of Mr. Boifgermain, ever, through the deponent's means or procurement, nor to her know-

knowledge, introduced to the acquaintance of Lord Grosvenor ; nor did any maid-servant of the deponent's, to her knowledge, take any lodging for Mrs. Boisgermain, either at a stay-maker's in Jermyn-street, or at any other place ; nor doth she know any thing of the several other particulars inquired after.

MARY MUILMENT.

14th May, 1771.

The Deposition of Abigail Mary de Boisgermain.

ABIGAIL MARY de BOISGERMAIN, wife of Joseph de Boisgermain, of Bennet Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, aged twenty years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him for upwards of three years past, and first saw him in Jermyn Street, when she lodged there, and went by the name of

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King

King; and after living some time in Jermy Street, she removed to another lodging, but where she does not recollect; that she afterwards lodged in Sorey Street, Tottenham-court Road, but at what particular time she does not recollect; that as to any particular intercourse or connection betwixt the deponent and Lord Grosvenor, or by what means she first happened to see Lord Grosvenor, as mentioned in the article upon which she is now examined, she apprehends she is not by law obliged to answer to any part thereof; and she refuses to answer to any part thereof accordingly.

ABIGAIL M. de BOISGERMAIN.

17th April, 1771.

The Deposition of Foulk Williams.

FOULK WILLIAMS, of Neston, in the county of Chester, shoemaker, aged twenty-seven years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he knows
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the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him for about thirteen years past, and first saw him at Chester races, and hath since seen him many times, and particularly saw him at Parkgate, about four years ago, as he now best recollects, in the summer season; that in the winter, about three or four years ago, the time more particularly he cannot recollect, Charlotte Gwynne, the deponent's sister, wrote to the deponent from Chester, and desired him to meet her at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, where she should be very glad to see him; that the deponent accordingly hired a horse and set forwards towards Ruthin, but stopped upon the road at a place called Mould, about eight or nine miles short of Ruthin to refresh himself; and on coming out of the house to take horse again, he saw his sister Alice Williams, otherwise Charlotte Gwynne, ride by the house, she having been at Ruthin, and was then returning to Chester, with a lad walking along with her, in order to take back the horse to Ruthin; the said Charlotte Gwynne having, as she informed

formed the deponent, stayed at Ruthin as long as she could ; that, after some conversation between the deponent and his said sister, she agreed to go with him to Neston, his place of abode ; that, in going to Neston, they were obliged to cross Holywell turnpike road, and when they came near such road, they observed a coach with, as he thinks, six horses in it, going along the Holywell road ; and the deponent's said sister told him, that it was Lord Grosvenor's coach ; that they rode up to the side of the road, and then the coach passed quite close by them, and Lord Grosvenor put his head out of the coach-window, and looked at them ; that there was another gentleman in the coach with his Lordship, who, as the deponent's sister informed him, was Captain Vernon, Lady Grosvenor's brother ; that, after the carriage was passed, the deponent and his sister pursued their journey towards Neston and after riding about a mile further, a gentleman came riding on horseback after them, and overtook them in a place called Astton-lane ; and the deponent knew him

to be Lord Grosvenor ; and thereupon the deponent's sister desired him, in the Welch language, to go forward, and the deponent accordingly went forward about half a quarter of a mile, just out of sight of Lord Grosvenor and his sister, and stayed pretty near half an hour ; then returned again into the sight of Lord Grosvenor and his sister, who were talking together, and he called to his sister to come forward, because, as they had some sands to cross, they might meet with difficulty on account of the tide ; that she then came forward, and his Lordship quitted her and went back ; that when his sister came to him, he asked if the gentleman she had been talking with, was not Lord Grosvenor ? And she answered that it was, and that she was to be at Chester the next day in order to meet him ; and they then went forward that day to the deponent's house at Neston, and on the road, in conversation, she also told the deponent, that Lord Grosvenor wanted her to stay in the country, and keep a milliner's shop ; that his said sister stayed with him all night at Neston, and
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he went with her to Chester the next day, to a house known by the sign of the Bull and Stirrup in Northgate Street; and she then desired the deponent to write a letter to Lord Grosvenor at Eaton, and inform him, that she was got to Chester, according to promise, and would be glad to see him; and she also desired the deponent to carry such letter to a house in Chester, known by the sign of the Plume of Feathers, which she told him Lord Grosvenor used, and that his servants usually came there; that the ostler at such inn procured a boy to carry the letter to Eaton, as none of his Lordship's servants were then at the inn; and the deponent desired the boy to bring an answer to the Bull and Stirrup afore said; that the boy brought an answer in writing accordingly from Lord Grosvenor, and his sister gave it to the deponent to read, and he well remembers that the contents were, "That Lord Grosvenor desired his sister would be upon the walls at Chester, about nine or ten o'clock the next morning, and he would meet her there;" that his sister desired the depo-

deponent not to stir out the next morning, whilst she should be with Lord Grosvenor, or upon the walls; that she went in the morning according to appointment, and stayed near an hour, and on her return she seemed in good spirits, and said, she had seen Lord Grosvenor, who had given her some money, and she made the deponent a present of something in consequence thereof; and the deponent stayed at Chester, till he saw his sister take coach for London, and then went back to Neston; and further he knows not to depose, save that it was generally reported in the country, that Lord Grosvenor was too intimately acquainted with his sister.

FOULK WILLIAMS.

28th February, 1771.

The Deposition of Thomas Hervey.

THOMAS HERVEY, of Old Bond Street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square, in the county of Middlesex,
R Esq.

Esq. aged thirty years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he knows, and is intimately acquainted with the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him for many years past; that some years since, but the time more particularly he cannot set forth, the deponent, in company with Lord Grosvenor, went to the house of Mrs. Charlotte Hayes, in Duke Street, near Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, and there supped in the company of two young women, who went by the name of Charlotte Gwynne and Polly Jones, and who were both known to the deponent: that, after supper, the deponent and the said Polly Jones retired, and left Lord Grosvenor and Charlotte Gwynne alone together, but does not know, though he supposes, that Lord Grosvenor, and Charlotte Gwynne, lay all night together in the said house, as the deponent saw his Lordship there the next morning; that, soon after the circumstances last-mentioned, but how soon after he does not remember, Lord Grosvenor having occasion to go to the country,

country, desired the deponent to furnish Charlotte Gwynne, on his account, with money, to enable her to return to her friends in Wales, which she said she was desirous of doing; and the deponent accordingly furnished her with a sum of money to the amount of ten guineas; and Charlotte Gwynne, at the time he gave her the same, told the deponent, that she was going into Wales to her friends; that, some time afterwards, the deponent saw Charlotte Gwynne in town again, and in conversation with her at the house of the said Charlotte Hayes, in Duke Street, aforesaid, she told the deponent, that she had been in Wales, but that her friends would not receive her; that the house of Charlotte Hayes, afore-mentioned, was a house of ill-fame and bad repute, where persons of both sexes were received and entertained together at unseasonable and all hours; and Charlotte Gwynne was a woman of loose character, or a common prostitute, as the deponent verily believes.

THOMAS HERVEY, JUN.

13th December, 1770.

The Deposition of Henry Vernon, Esq.

HENRY VERNON, of Hilton, near Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford, Esq. aged twenty-two years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that he is the natural and lawful brother of the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause: that he doth verily, and in his conscience believe, that the said Lady Grosvenor is a person of a sober, chaste, and virtuous life and conversation, and one who would not violate her marriage vow, and always behaved well and virtuously towards Lord Grosvenor, her husband, the other party in this cause; and for, and as such person, the said Lady Grosvenor was, and is commonly accounted, reputed, and taken amongst her relations, friends, neighbours, and acquaintance, as the deponent doth also verily and in his conscience believe.

The deponent further saith, that, between three and four years ago, Lord Grosve-

Grosvenor told the deponent and his brother, William Vernon, Esq. that he was shortly to be made a minister of state, which information gave the deponent and his said brother much pleasure and satisfaction; and, about two or three days afterwards, the deponent went to the house of Lord Grosvenor, in order to congratulate his sister, the said Lady Grosvenor, upon the prospect of his Lordship's being made minister: that, on going into the room where Lady Grosvenor was, he found her in tears, and Lord Grosvenor was in the same room, close by her; and the said Lady Grosvenor, accused the said Lord Grosvenor of having used her extremely ill, on that and many occasions, and she then went out of the room, and his Lordship and the deponent followed her into an adjoining room, where she still continued in tears, and again accused Lord Grosvenor with having used her very ill; whereupon Lord Grosvenor desired the deponent to go out of the room; and the deponent left them together, and went away: that, between two and three years ago,

ago, as he now best recollects, this deponent happened to dine with Lord and Lady Grosvenor, at their house in Grosvenor Square: that when Lady Grosvenor came into the room to the deponent, she seemed uneasy, and whilst they were at dinner Lord Grosvenor spoke to her in terms that occasioned a flood of tears; and she then told him, he used her extremely ill, and went up stairs immediately, not being able to eat any dinner: all which circumstances passed in the presence of his Lordship's servants in waiting, as well as of the deponent.

And the deponent further saith, that he hath at divers other times found Lady Grosvenor in tears, on account of the ill-treatment she met with from his Lordship, as she informed the deponent, and which information he believes to be true: that the deponent does, from the before-mentioned circumstances, and from what he observed himself, in his conscience believe, that Lord Grosvenor did, soon after his marriage with Lady Grosvenor, behave to her, not with true love and affection, but,
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on the contrary, with great indifference and disaffection.

The deponent further saith, that, about the month of November, 1767, as he now best recollects, Lord Grosvenor and the deponent were coming together from Holywell, in Flintshire, to Eaton, in the county of Chester, in his Lordship's coach; and they, on the road, passed a woman on horseback, who was obliged to stop, to let the coach pass: that the deponent looked at such woman out of the coach-window very attentively, and told Lord Grosvenor, who was then almost asleep, that there was a very pretty girl near the coach; whereupon his Lordship looked out of the coach at such a girl, but suffered the coach to pass her without stopping; and when they had got about an hundred yards farther, Lord Grosvenor told the deponent, he thought he knew the girl which they had passed, ordered the coach to stop, got out, mounted one of his servants horses, rode after her, overtook her, and staid near half an hour with her, as the deponent believes; when he
returned

returned to his coach, and informed the deponent, he did know her; upon which the deponent asked his Lordship, Who the said girl was? To which his Lordship answered, that she was a milliner at Chester, and an acquaintance of his; but desired the deponent not to mention any thing of their having so met her to his sister, Lady Grosvenor, his wife; and the deponent also saith, that he hath, since the commencement of this suit, seen Charlotte Gwynne, the deponent's fellow-witness, and is certain, that Charlotte Gwynne and the woman Lord Grosvenor and the deponent met with on the road, and whom his Lordship followed on horseback, as aforesaid, is one and the same person.

The same witness, upon interrogatories administered on behalf of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor.

To the first interrogatory, the deponent answers, that he is the natural and lawful brother of the producent; and as such,
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and firmly believing her to be innocent of the crime laid to her charge by the ministrant, he has given her every assistance in his power to find out such witnesses, as were thought necessary to prove the contents of the allegation on which he has been examined, some of whom the deponent had reason to suppose were secreted by the ministrant.

To the second, the deponent answers, that he does know Alice Tipping, wife of William Tipping, formerly Alice Williams, otherwise Charlotte Gwynne, spinster, and has known her from about the month of November, 1767; and first saw her accidentally, by happening to be in Lord Grosvenor's carriage with him, in the said month of November, going from Holywell, in Flintshire, to Eaton, in Cheshire; and in the course of their journey, there happened to be a cross-road, at which place the deponent's said fellow-witness rode up to the side of such carriage, being on horseback, stopped to let the carriage pass her; and the deponent then took particular notice of her, and

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told Lord Grosvenor, who was almost asleep, that the carriage was passing a pretty girl; whereupon his Lordship looked out of the carriage, but suffered it to go on a little farther, and then told the deponent, that he thought he knew the girl they had so passed, ordered the carriage to stop, got out, mounted one of his servant's horses, rode after such girl, overtook her, and staid with her for near half an hour; then returned, and told the deponent, he did know her; that she was a milliner at Chester; and desired the deponent not to mention it to his sister: that she has lodgings at present in Craven Street, in the Strand; has lived for one month last past at different places, both in town and country; but during the chief part of that time, hath been travelling in the country from place to place: that he does not know how long she has been married, where her husband lives, or what trade, or business, or profession he follows; but hath heard, and believes, that her husband is now abroad, in the French service; that she lives separate and
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apart from her said husband ; and that he lives separate and apart from his wife : that he hath heard, and believes, they were married about four years ago ; but that they never lived together : that he does not know, nor has he heard, the reason why they do not live together : that the cloaths she is possessed of are such as Lord Grosvenor made her a present of, subsequent to his trial with the Duke of Cumberland : that the money she is possessed of, was all made her a present of some months since by, or on behalf of, the said ministrant, who promised to make her a settlement, and to take care of her and her family, provided she would keep out of the producent's way, and not give evidence against his Lordship on any occasion whatever, as she has informed the deponent, and which information he believes to be true : that she has been supported and maintained in eating and drinking, for about six weeks past, at the expence of the deponent and others of Lady Grosvenor's friends.

To the third, the deponent answers, that he hath heard, and believes, that Mr. Buxton, or some other person, but who in particular he cannot say, did, some time ago, but when in particular he does not know, take some, but what means he cannot tell, to find out his said fellow-witness; but the deponent had not the least concern therein: that he, the deponent, did not, nor did Mr. Buxton, or any other person, by the deponent's directions or sollicitations, ever promise his said fellow-witness, a large, or any sum of money whatever, if she would attend and give evidence against the ministrant, upon a late trial between him and his Highness the Duke of Cumberland; nor did she, in consequence of any promise, induce the deponent to believe, that she would swear something against the ministrant; neither did the said Mr. Buxton himself, or any other person, to his knowledge or belief, take his said fellow-witness, by force, down to his Royal Highness's house, near Windsor, or some other house in that neighbourhood belonging to his said
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Royal Highness, nor there detain her against her will and consent; but the deponent has heard and believes, she was taken to a house belonging to the Duke of Cumberland near Windsor, by and with her own free will and consent, where she continued about four or five months, as she informed the deponent; that he doth not know, but believes she staid, at or near Windsor, during such time, in order to be examined as a witness, in the cause between the ministrant and his Royal Highness at Westminster; but doth not know, hath not heard, neither doth he believe, that she received any sum, or sums of money, or security for money, or other gratuity or reward, nor the promise of any sum of money, or other gratuity, for giving her evidence in that, or any other cause; but on the contrary, she has declared to the deponent, that she did not receive, neither was she ever promised any sum of money, or other gratuity or reward, from his said Royal Highness; that he doth not know, but supposes she was, during the time she was at or near Windsor,

for, as aforesaid, supported in cloaths and board at the expence of the Duke of Cumberland.

To the fourth, the deponent answers, that he doth not know, nor hath he heard, what time his said fellow-witress was brought from her situation near Windsor, to town; that she was not put into his custody at any time, in order to her being produced as a witness upon the said trial at Westminster, nor did he come with her to Westminster Hall for that purpose; after such trial was over, the deponent asked her, in conversation, if she would call and see him at his house in Staffordshire? To which she answered, that she believed she should soon go into Wales to see her mother; and as his house was very little out of her road, she might probably call upon him; but the deponent never asked her to go to the producent's lodgings at Knightsbridge, nor ever promised her, if she would comply with any request of his, that the producent would make a settlement on her, and take care of her all her life; nor did he use any words to that
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or the like effect ; that the deponent, by asking her to come to see him at his house in Staffordshire, meant and wished her to come to live with him as his housekeeper, as he really did not then know she would be wanted as an evidence on behalf of his sister.

To the fifth, the deponent answers, that he does not know or believe, neither hath he heard that his fellow-witness is a common prostitute, or woman of the town ; that she was not brought to Westminster Hall, in company with the deponent, nor does he know by whom she was brought thither, in order to be produced as a witness against the ministrant ; though he believes she was brought thither for that purpose, by some person or other ; that he does not know why, or by whose advice, she was not produced upon such trial ; nor whether it was because she had often said, she did not know any thing against the ministrant ; neither does he know or believe, she ever declared she did not know any thing against the ministrant.

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To the fixth, the deponent answers, that his said fellow-witness is at this time, and was at the time of being produced in this cause, living with him, the deponent, but is not against her will detained at his house or lodgings, in or near town; nor at any house or lodgings provided for her by him; that she has for some time past, lived with him as his housekeeper, at this house in the country; that, about the latter end of October last, the deponent, by accident, heard of her being at Whitchurch in Shropshire, secreted by the ministrant, under the care of one William Graham, his steward, and other servants; and that she had been removed from place to place for some months preceding that time, by or under the ministrant's direction; whereupon the deponent applied to her, and she then confirmed the before-mentioned circumstances; and also informed him, that the ministrant was to call upon her on his return from Newmarket, and to take her with him to his seat at Eaton in Cheshire; but on the deponent's asking her to go and live with him as his

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housekeeper, she immediately consented thereto, and told him, that she had frequently enquired of the ministrant the deponent's christian name, and the name of the palace where he lived, in order to write to him, but the ministrant had refused to tell her; that, during the time she has been with the deponent, she has been supported by him with board and lodging, but he has not given her any apparel or money, nor doth he believe the producent, or any other person for, or on her behalf, hath given her any, neither hath the deponent promised to give to his said fellow-witness either before or since the time she hath lived with him, nor to any other persons in trust for her, or for her use my sum or sums of mony for living with him, or for her coming to give evidence in this cause against the ministrant, nor does he believe, that the producent, Mr. Buxton, or any other person on the producent's behalf, hath given, or promised her, any sum, or sums of money, directly or indirectly, on the above account, or any other account whatever;

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nor has the deponent, or any other person to his knowledge or belief, given her to understand, that she should be rewarded in some shape or other; nor does he believe she expects to be rewarded for giving her testimony in this cause; but can upon his oath, say, that his fellow-witness doth, to the best of his knowledge or belief, appear voluntary, and of her own free will and accord, to give evidence against the ministrant in this cause; and is not induced by money, or any other reward given, or promised to be given her, or any other person in trust for her.

To the seventh, the deponent answers, that he does not know, has not heard, nor does he believe that Mr. Buxton, as solicitor for Lady Grosvenor in this cause, has given a sum of money to Mrs. Boisgermain, in order to induce her to give evidence in this cause, or in the late cause at the King's-Bench, against the ministrant; that the deponent does not know, has not heard, nor does he believe, that there have been any meetings between the said Mrs. Boisgermain, her husband, and the said Mr.

Mr. Buxton, or any other persons, in order to settle what she should depose in the said two causes; but that, on the contrary, the deponent has heard, and believes, the ministrant has sent the said Mrs. Boisgermain abroad into some part of Flanders, with a view to prevent her being examined in this cause.

To the eighth, the deponent answers, that he did not know his fellow-witness, Charlotte Gwynne, nor does he remember to have ever seen her before the time she passed the ministrant's carriage, as before deposed of; but the deponent took so much notice of her at that time, that the very next time he saw her, which was on the day of the trial at Westminster, between the ministrant and the Duke of Cumberland, he immediately knew her again, and she knew him; and they both then mentioned the circumstance of passing the carriage, as before deposed of, and therefore can take upon him to swear, that the person so passing the ministrant's coach, as aforesaid, was Charlotte Gwynne; that he doth lastly upon his oath declare, that

he hath not, nor doth he believe, any other person has instructed his said fellow-witness, what she was to say or depose in this cause.

HENRY VERNON.

30th March, 1770.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Elmes.

ELIZABETH ELMES, wife of John Elmes, formerly Elizabeth Newton, of King Street, in the parish of St. Ann's, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, aged nineteen years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, and hath known him for about three years past, and came to know him first by frequently seeing him at public places, in company with other gentlemen; and from the time the deponent first knew his Lordship, he used to call her by the name of Hornpipe; that, in the month of

May, 1769, the deponent went to Epsom races in a post-chaise, in company with another Lady, and saw Lord Grosvenor upon the race-ground, in his phaeton, in company with Sir Thomas Frederick ; that the deponent ordered her chaise to drive up by the side of the phaeton, when Lord Grosvenor seeing the deponent, said to Sir Thomas Frederick, in the deponent's hearing, " There is Hornpipe !" and his Lordship spoke to the deponent, and desired Sir Thomas Frederick to get out of his phaeton, and go to the other lady in the deponent's chaise ; and he also desired the deponent to get into his phaeton, and ride round the course with him, which the deponent agreed to, and got into his Lordship's phaeton accordingly, who drove on, and soon afterwards overturned the phaeton ; upon which the deponent, being much frightened, said, she would go immediately to the King's Head at Epsom, which his Lordship agreed to, and said, as soon as the race was over, he would come to the deponent there ; that the deponent went to the King's Head Inn at Epsom,

Epſom, accordingly, and between the hours of eight and nine o'clock that evening, which was Tueſday, his Lordſhip came to her, and they ſupped together there; after which, about eleven o'clock that night, they retired together to a private houſe, oppoſite the inn, where a bed was provided; and Lord Groſvenor and the deponent undreſſed themſelves, and went to bed together, naked and alone, where they remained for upwards of an hour, and had the carnal uſe and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery; after which, his Lordſhip left the deponent in bed, and gave her five guineas, then went away: that, one night in the month of April, 1770, the deponent being in bed at her lodgings in King Street, Soho, was ſent for about twelve o'clock by Lord Groſvenor, to a houſe the upper end of Bow Street, Covent Garden, then kept by one Betty Johnſon, but the deponent not being very well ſhe reſuſed to go; that his Lordſhip ſent three times afterwards, the ſame morning, for the deponent, and at laſt, about

about six o'clock in the morning, she went with the said Betty Johnson, who came herself to Lord Grosvenor, at the said Betty Johnson's house in Bow Street, aforesaid, and she found his Lordship in bed there, in a back room up one pair of stairs; and at his Lordship's request, the deponent stripped off her cloaths and went to bed to his Lordship, where they continued together naked and alone in such bed 'till near four o'clock in the afternoon, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the crime of adultery together; and they breakfasted and dined in bed; and Betty Johnson served them with what they had, and his Lordship gave the deponent five guineas.

The same witness, upon interrogatories administered on behalf of Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause.

To the third interrogatory, the deponent answers, that about a fortnight ago she happened to call upon Mr. Stables,
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an attorney in Air Street, Piccadilly, on some business she had with him; and he then, in the course of conversation, asked the deponent if he knew Lord Grosvenor? To which she answered, that she was very intimately acquainted with his Lordship; and she gave him an account of what she knew of his Lordship, to the purport of what she has now deposed; and Mr. Stables then asked her to attend and be examined as a witness in this cause, and the deponent assented thereto, and said, she should be glad to do Lady Grosvenor any service in her power.

To the fourth, the deponent answers, that neither the said Mr. Stables, or any other person whatsoever, has either given, or promised to give, the deponent any sum of money, gratuity, or other reward, if she would attend to be examined in this cause; and by virtue of her oath, she declares, that she attends freely and voluntarily to give her evidence in this cause, without expecting any reward or gratuity for so doing.

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To the fifth, the deponent answers, that she hath lodgings at present, both in King Street, Soho, and at Lambeth in Surry, where she lives or resides alternately; that she hath lived in King Street, Macclesfield Street, and Gerard Street, Soho, for these three years past, except three months or thereabouts, when she lodged in Martlet Court, Bow Street, Covent Garden: and about two months was confined in the King's Bench Prison for debt; that she maintains herself at present, and has done for these three years past, by seeing company as a woman of the town; that she was not confined in the King's Bench, or any other prison for debt, at the time she was first applied to, to become a witness in this cause, having been then discharged from prison, upwards of three months; nor was she taken out of prison by any persons concerned in this cause; but she gave her a note of hand for the debt, which was accepted; and further she knows not to answer, save that the debt for which she was confined in

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prison, amounted to thirty pounds, or thereabouts.

To the sixth, the deponent answers, that, as before-mentioned, she was not confined in any prison at the time she was first applied to, to be examined in this cause; but she was then, as she is now, quite free, and attends to be examined voluntarily and freely, and not in consequence of any reward or promise whatever.

To the seventh, the deponent answers, that she has been out of town for two or three days past, in company with one Mr. Smith, a friend of her's, but has not been out of town with the interrogate Mr. Stables; nor did the said Mr. Stables, or any other person, in any manner concerned for the producent, supply her servants with money during her absence; nor did he, or any other person on the producent's account, promise to pay the sum of eight pounds, or any other sum of money, to any one of the deponent's servants, on account of wages, or any other account; and upon her oath she declares, that the reason of her going out of town

was on a party of pleasure ; that she did know, and was a little acquainted with the said Mr. Stables, before he applied to her to be examined in this cause ; that he is an attorney at law, and is, as she believes, employed in this cause, on behalf of the producent.

To the eighth, the deponent answers, that her real name is Elizabeth Elmes, but she generally goes by the name of Elizabeth Newton ; that she is a married woman, and is the wife of the interrogate John Elmes, whom she hath known for about a year and half past, and came to know him by the means of some friends who introduced him to the deponent ; that she does not know, whether he is now alive, nor where he lives ; that he is a brazier by trade, but does not know how he now gets his livelihood, if living.

To the ninth, she answers, having now looked upon the parchment-writing interrogate, that she was married to John Elmes therein mentioned, at the time and place therein mentioned ; and also, that Elizabeth Newton therein mentioned, and

the deponent is the same person and not diverse.

To the tenth, she answers, that she knows the ministrant, and hath known him in all, for about three years past, and came to know him by frequently seeing him at public places; that she hath been in his company many times, but twice very particularly alone with him; the first time in a house opposite the King's Bench Inn at Epsom, during the races, in the month of May, 1769, and she met with him on the race-ground, when she got into his phaeton with him, and was overturned, and he appointed to meet her at the King's Head as aforesaid, and did meet her accordingly; and the second time she was so particularly in company with him, was at the house of one Betty Johnson, a house of ill-fame, the upper end of Bow Street, Covent Garden; and she was then introduced to him by the said Betty Johnson, some time in the month of April last; that she believes the ministrant is about six or seven and thirty years of age, a moderate sized man, but rather tall,
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long visaged, dark complexion, a large nose, and marked with the small pox; that she knows the person she was so connected with to be Lord Grosvenor, by having many times heard him spoke to by people as such, and by calling him by that title herself when in company with him; that Sir Thomas Frederick was with Lord Grosvenor when the deponent met him on Epsom race-ground as aforesaid, and a Lady, since dead, whose name was Anne Wilmot, was in company with the deponent; and the said Betty Johnson saw them in bed together, at her house in Bow Street aforesaid.

To the eleventh, she answers, that she knows her fellow-witness, Elizabeth Roberts, and hath known her for about twelve months past; that she maintains herself by seeing of company as a woman of the town, and hath so done, as she believes, for these three or four years past; that she does not know, whether the said Elizabeth Roberts was confined in any prison for debt, at the time she was first applied to, to be examined in this cause; nor

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nor does she know, nor hath she heard any thing about her being released from prison by Mr. Stables, or any other person on the behalf of the producent.

ELIZABETH ELMES,

13th December, 1770.

The Deposition of Alice Tipping.

ALICE TIPPING, wife of William Tipping, formerly Alice Williams, otherwise Charlotte Gwynne, spinster, of Craven Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, aged twenty-two years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor; and hath known him from about the month of September, 1769; that, one afternoon, in or about the said month of September, and about a fortnight before the death of the late Duke of Cumberland, Lord Grosvenor came to
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a house in Little Duke Street, Piccadilly, in the county of Middlesex, which was kept by one Charlotte Hayes, and with whom the deponent then lived, and went by the name of Charlotte Gwynne, though her real name was Alice Williams; and the said Lord Grosvenor did sup that evening at the said house, in company with the deponent, Captain Thomas Harvey, and one Polly Jones: and after supper, Lord Grosvenor and the deponent agreed to lay together that night, and they retired, and lay all night together accordingly, in the said house, naked and alone, in one and the same bed; and the said Lord Grosvenor did then and there commit adultery with, and had the carnal use and knowledge of the body of the deponent; that when Lord Grosvenor came to bed to the deponent, he complained of want of bed-cloaths, whereupon the bell was rung, and a woman, whose name is ——— Grinfield, and who then, and still does, live with the said Charlotte Hayes as a servant, came into the room, and inquired what Lord Grosvenor and the deponent

ponent wanted; and on being informed, she fetched some additional bed-cloaths, and put them on the bed, and saw Lord Grosvenor and the deponent in such bed together.

The deponent further saith, that for four or five evenings, immediately succeeding the night on which the deponent lay with Lord Grosvenor, as mentioned in her answer to the last preceding article, the said Lord Grosvenor visited the deponent at the house of the said Charlotte Hayes, in Little Duke Street aforesaid; and he usually staid with her till about two o'clock in the morning, and at each of those times the deponent lay with Lord Grosvenor, naked and alone in one and the same bed; and Lord Grosvenor then committed the crime of adultery with the deponent, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body.

The deponent further saith, that the day after the premises mentioned in the next preceding article, Lord Grosvenor came to the deponent at the house of Charlotte Hayes, and he then asked her
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to leave the house of the said Charlotte Hayes, to which the deponent consented ; whereupon Lord Grosvenor advised the deponent to advertise for a place, and told her, that he would make Lady Grosvenor, his wife, advertise for a maid-servant, and that he should take the deponent as her servant, and then every thing would be snug ; but the deponent refused to comply with such proposal ; that Lord Grosvenor at the same time told the deponent, that his lady, meaning the producent in this cause, and himself had quarrelled, and that he was determined to have a divorce, and that then the deponent should live with him constantly, till which time he advised her to live with her friends in the country ; and also told her, that he would maintain her ; or he expressed himself in words to that effect ; and he then also told this deponent, that he was going to Newmarket, and desired the deponent to go to Chester ; and told her likewise, that, after his departure from Newmarket, he would meet her at Chester ; and he furnished her with what money he could spare, and

wrote to the said Captain Thomas Harvey, to let her have what further sum she might want on the occasion ; and he also gave some money to Charlotte Hayes ; that the deponent accordingly, soon after, quitted the house of Charlotte Hayes, and went to Chester to an inn there, known by the sign of the Falcon, and staid there all night ; and the next day Lord Grosvenor, being returned from Newmarket, attended the mayor of Chester to church upon some public occasion ; and the deponent also went to church, where his Lordship saw her, and, soon after his return from church, he wrote a letter to the deponent, which was delivered to her by one Matthew Stephens, a servant or steward to his Lordship ; and the deponent well remembers, that the purport of such letter was to tell her, he was very glad to see her at Chester ; that he could not come to her that day, but would send for her the day following ; that, the day following, the said Matthew Stevens came to the Falcon, to the deponent, with another letter from his

his Lordship, desiring her to go to him at the castle of Chester; that she went to the castle accordingly, and the said Stevens accompanied her thither, when she was introduced to Lord Grosvenor by a woman, whom the deponent believes to be the wife of John Stevens, the brother of the said Matthew Stevens, at whose lodgings in the castle his Lordship then was; that the deponent at this time told Lord Grosvenor that she had applied to her friends, but that they were not willing for her to stay in the country with them; upon which his Lordship declared to this deponent, that, as Lady Grosvenor was then in the country, he was afraid his connections with the deponent would come to her knowledge, and he therefore proposed to the deponent to return to London, but not to live in London; and if she approved of it, he would give her a letter to one Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Deline, at Craven Hill, near Kensington; that the deponent agreed to go to the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Deline, and his

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Lordship wrote a letter to her accordingly, recommending the deponent as an acquaintance of his, who was come to London, in order to get a place; and in the mean time desired the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Deline, to take care that the deponent did not want any thing, and he would call upon her, as soon as he should come to London, and satisfy her; or such letter was in words to that effect; that, at the same time, the deponent told his Lordship she wanted money, and his Lordship informed her that the Duke of Cumberland was dead, and he gave her money for the expence of her journey, and other necessaries, as well as for mourning on account of the death of the Duke of Cumberland; that his Lordship on that occasion seemed very fond of the deponent, toyed with her, kissed her lips many times, and took other liberties with her person, but nothing criminal passed betwixt them, as the deponent was not well at that time: that she, in a day or two afterwards, set off from Chester on her return to London, where she arrived shortly after,

after, and went to the lodgings of one Mrs. Jones, the mother of Polly Jones, who lived with Charlotte Hayes, and the said Charlotte hearing that the deponent was with Mrs. Jones, she sent the said Polly Jones to the deponent, to persuade her to go back to her house in Duke Street afore said, and the deponent went accordingly.

The deponent further saith, that, about two months after the deponent returned to London as afore said, Lord Grosvenor came to London also, and visited the deponent at the house of Charlotte Hayes, in Duke Street afore said; that Lord Grosvenor at that time went up stairs with the deponent into a bed-chamber, and seemed very fond of her, but, at the same time, expressed himself to the deponent with much displeasure at her conduct in not going to Mrs. Moleworth's, otherwise Deline's, at Craven Hill; and told the deponent, that she had several letters of his, which could not be of any service to her, and therefore requested of the deponent to return them to him; but as Charlotte

lotte Hayes had always advised her to keep such letters, and not return them by any means, she went down stairs, to ask Charlotte Hayes's advice on the occasion, and Charlotte Hayes then advised the deponent to give the said Lord Grosvenor his letters; that the deponent thereupon went up stairs again to Lord Grosvenor, and she returned his letters to him; whereupon Lord Grosvenor and the deponent lay down upon the bed together, and he then committed the crime of adultery with her the deponent, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, for which he gave the deponent the sum of five guineas, and then went away.

The deponent further saith, that, in or about the month of October, 1767, as she now best recollects, the deponent being on horseback upon the road from Writhen, in Wales, the place where the deponent's mother lives, to Park Gate, she met a coach, which she knew to be Lord Grosvenor's, but which she passed without taking much notice of it: that, in a few minutes after she had so passed the same, she

she heard a horse coming very fast towards her, and soon afterwards Lord Grosvenor, came up with the deponent on horseback, and saluted her, and inquired how she came to be in the country, and whither she was going; declaring at the same time that he much wished she would stay in the country, and take a shop at any place she should like best; that he would supply her with whatever money she wanted, and that he wished much to keep her, and to have an opportunity of seeing her whenever he should think proper; and the said Lord Grosvenor told the deponent, that he could not stay longer with her, as he was going to Eaton to dinner, and his wife's brother, meaning Henry Vernon, Esq. the deponent's fellow-witness, as she believes, was in the coach; and the deponent believes such conversation lasted near half an hour; that a day or two afterwards the deponent went to Chester, and wrote to Lord Grosvenor, who returned an answer by the bearer, and appointed a time to meet the deponent on the walls of Chester; that the deponent
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met him accordingly, and told his Lordship, that she could not meet with a place in the country to settle in, which would be agreeable to her; and told him also that she was determined to return to London; whereupon Lord Grosvenor expressed the greatest regard for her, and gave her some money to bring her up to London, assuring her at the same time, that if she could meet with a snug private place in London, he would keep her; but that he was afraid his wife would discover his connection, if it was not managed with secrecy,

The deponent further saith, that during the time she was at Chester, in the said year, 1767, as before deposed of, and on many other occasions, Lord Grosvenor has told the deponent in conversation, that he hoped and wished to be divorced from his wife, the said Lady Grosvenor; that he had a great dislike to her, and had rather kiss the deponent's lips at any time, than lay with the said Lady Grosvenor, his wife.

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The same witness upon interrogatories; administered on the behalf of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor.

To the seventh interrogatory, the deponent answers, that she does not know, nor hath she heard, that Mr. Buxton, as solicitor for Lady Grosvenor in this cause, has given to Mrs. Boisgermain, mentioned in the allegation of which the deponent has been examined, any sum of money or other gratuity whatever, in order to induce her to give her evidence in this cause, or in the King's-Bench against the ministrant; neither doth the deponent know, nor hath she heard that there have been any meetings between the said Mrs. Boisgermain, her husband, and the said Mr. Buxton, or any other persons, to settle what she should depose in the said two causes.

To the eleventh, the deponent answers, that the name by which she is generally known, is Charlotte Gwynne, and she at present goes by that name; that her real name is Alice Tipping, and she is the

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wife

wife of William Tipping; that her maiden name was Alice Williams; that she was married on the last day of February, 1766, to the best of her recollection as to the time; that her husband is abroad in parts beyond the seas, as she verily believes, but where more particularly she does not know; that she does not know what trade, business, or profession, he follows at present, but was brought up to the business or trade of a sadler, as he informed the deponent; that, at the time of her marriage to her said husband, he was not a common foot-soldier, but belonged to Elliot's light-horse; that immediately after the marriage-ceremony was performed, she went home to her former place of residence, and her husband went home to his lodgings, and the deponent never lived with him; that the reason why she did not live with him, was owing to his being stationed with his regiment, and the deponent did not choose to go thither; that she does not know where he now lives; that she has lodgings at present in Craven Street, in the Strand; that she

she has lived for this month last past, in different places, both in town and country, and hath maintained and supported herself, during that time, with money given her some time since by a servant of Lord Grosvenor's, the ministrant.

To the twelfth, the deponent answers, that she hath at different times, since the commencement of this suit, seen his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and Lady Grosvenor the producent, and also seen Mr. Vernon, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Windus, the said Mr. Buxton's partner, and a gentleman, whose name is Oliver, and other persons, whose names she does not at present recollect, all of whom, except the producent, have inquired of her, the deponent, what she knew of the connections of the ministrant with her the deponent, or any other woman; and the deponent hath constantly informed them of the several particulars by her before deposed of; but the deponent also answers, that she never had any meetings or consultations with the before-mentioned, or any other person or persons whomsoever,

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ever, in order to settle what she should say, or depose in this cause; and the deponent doth, by virtue of the oath she has taken, declare, that she hath not been taught or instructed by any person whomsoever, what she should say or depose upon her examination in this cause, nor is what she has now deposed, pursuant to any instructions whatsoever.

To the thirteenth, the deponent answers, that she does not know, has not heard, nor does she believe, that the said Mr. Vernon, Mr. Buxton, and his partner, Mr. Windus, or any other person or persons, hath, or have been employed to go into all, or any of the common bawdy-houses, and houses of known ill-fame and repute, in and about London, to endeavour to find out women frequenting such houses, to give evidence in this cause against the ministrant; nor did they, or any of them, to her knowledge or belief, offer any person or persons, frequenting or inhabiting such houses, money or other rewards, if they would come and give evidence against the ministrant.

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To the fourteenth, the deponent answers, that, about three or four months before the late cause at Westminster Hall, between the minisrtrant and the Duke of Cumberland, she was applied to by Mr. Buxton, the solicitor for the producent, and he asked the deponent, if she knew the minisrtrant? and other questions of the like nature; To which the deponent answered, that she did know the minisrtrant, and acquainted him with the substance of what she has now deposed in this cause; but the deponent, upon the oath she has taken, declares, that no promises were then, or at any other time, made to the deponent by the said Mr. Buxton, or any other person, to induce her to give evidence in the said two causes, or either of them; that she was not then, when so applied to, in the utmost, or any distress whatever for money or cloaths, but lived very comfortably and happily; that it was not in hopes, and in consequence of any promises she received of mending her situation in those respects, that induced her to consent to be produced as a witness in the
said

said causes, or either of them, but merely with an intention to speak the truth impartially.

To the fifteenth, the deponent answers, that she doth not know, nor hath she any reason to believe, that a criminal correspondence has for some time been carried on between the producent and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, nor that they have frequently, or ever had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, or committed the crime of adultery together.

ALICE TIPPING.

1st March, 1771.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Ellison.

ELIZABETH ELLISON, wife of Edward Ellison, in Smallbury Green, in the parish of Isleworth, in the county of Middlesex, aged about thirty-three years, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that
she

she knows the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause, and hath known him for about four or five years past, and first saw and came to know him at Newmarket races, at which time he was at the house of the deponent at Newmarket, with other gentlemen; but farther, or otherwise, she knows not to depose, save as to what relates to herself, which she apprehends she is not by law obliged to depose to; and she refuses to depose thereto accordingly.

She further saith, that she knows not Miss Woolford: she also saith, that Mary How did, in or about the month of May, 1768, live with the deponent as a servant, in Glassonbury Court, Long-Acre; but the deponent did not at any time introduce the said Mary How to the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, as a girl lately come out of the country, or in any other manner; nor was the said Lord Grosvenor ever at the deponent's said house in Glassonbury Court; nor did the said Richard Lord Grosvenor and Mary How ever lay together at her said house, or any other
2 place,

place, to the deponent's knowledge ; nor did the said Lord Grosvenor ever give the deponent five guineas, or any other sum of money, for procuring him the said Mary How, or any other woman ; nor does the deponent know any thing further of the several particulars in the said article mentioned.

This deponent further saith, that she never told the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, that she had got any girl for him, nor did she ever introduce any girl to him ; nor did his Lordship lay, or commit the crime of adultery with any girl introduced to him by her the deponent : and farther she knows not to depose.

The same witness upon interrogatories.

To the said interrogatories, she answers, that she has received several sums of money, to the amount in all about fifteen guineas, by the hand of one Mr. Gibbons, who received the same from Mr. Yoxall, one of the agents for the producent : that she has also received parcels of cloaths
from

from the producent's agents, or by their direction, to the amount of about fifteen guineas more; and hath also been maintained or supported by the producent or her agents, from about the beginning of December last, till within this fortnight or three weeks past, in order to induce her to be examined as a witness in this cause: that Mr. Buxton has, as the deponent has been informed, and believes, employed the said Mr. Gibbons, and also one Mr. Wallace and his wife, to go about into bawdy-houses and other places, to search and procure witnesses at any rate to be examined in this cause, on the part of the producent, and furnished them with money, as they informed the deponent, and which information she believes to be true; and particularly they, the said Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, informed the deponent, that they had one of them received two guineas, and the other seven-and-twenty shillings on that account; and the said Mr. Gibbons was, as he informed the deponent, kept in weekly pay; and they were authorized to offer or promise any person they

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could

could find, that if he or she would attend to be examined on the part of the producent, that they should be handsomely rewarded for so doing ; and they accordingly applied to several persons, and particularly to a fishmonger's wife in one of the markets of London or Westminster, but which she does not recollect, and also to a woman belonging to one of the theatres, as they informed the deponent : and the deponent, upon her oath, farther answers, that Mr. Buxton promised her, the deponent, that if she would attend to be examined in this cause on the behalf of the producent, that she should be handsomely rewarded for so doing, and much beyond her expectation ; or he used words to that effect.

ELIZABETH ELLISON.

13th June, 1771.

The Deposition of Mary How.

MARY HOW, of Muckingford, in county of Essex, spinster, aged twenty-

one years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she knows a gentleman, whom she was informed, and believes, to be Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause, and hath known him from about the month of May, 1768, and came to know him then, by happening to be at the house of one Mrs. Lisle, in Glassonbury Court, Long-Acre, in the county of Middlesex; and one day in the said month of May, the said gentleman came into the room where the deponent was sitting at work in Mrs. Lisle's house, and soon after went away; and on his going away, Mrs. Lisle informed the deponent, that such gentleman was Lord Grosvenor: that the deponent doth not know any thing of Lord Grosvenor's course of life, nor whether he hath ever held a criminal correspondence or adulterous intercourse with any strange woman or prostitutes, at lodging-houses or places of public resort; nor does she know any thing of the several other particulars inquired after by that article.

This deponent saith, that, in the month of May, 1768, she lived at the house of Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellison, in Glassonbury Court, Long-Acre; and in the course of about a week or ten days, during the time she was at the house of Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellison, a gentleman came three times to such house, and the deponent saw him each time; and was told by Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellison, that such gentleman was Lord Grosvenor; but whether the said gentleman, whom she was told was Lord Grosvenor, lay with the deponent, or had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, she saith, that she is not obliged by law to answer thereto; and she refuses to answer thereto accordingly.

This deponent further saith, that she doth not know any thing about any girl being introduced to the said Richard Lord Grosvenor; nor of his committing the crime of adultery with any girl at the house of Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellison; nor can she further or otherwise depose.

M A R Y H O W.

1st December, 1770.

This day the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, wife of the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, without revoking her proctor by her constituted in this cause, with an intent of accusing the said Richard Lord Grosvenor with having been guilty of the crime of adultery, did to all intents and purposes in law, and by all ways and means which may be most beneficial and effectual for her, say, alledge, and articulately propound as follows;

1st. THAT the Right Honourable Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, party in this cause, was and is a person of a sober, chaste, and virtuous life and conversation, and one who would not violate her marriage vow, and always behaved well and virtuously towards the Right Honourable Richard Lord Grosvenor, her husband; and for and as such a person, she, the said
Henrietta

Henrietta Lady Grosvenor was, and is commonly accounted, reputed, and taken, amongst her relations, friends, neighbours, and acquaintance; and this was and is true, public, and notorious: and the party proponent doth alledge every thing in this article contained, jointly and severally.

2d. Item, Whereas it is in the fifth pretended article of the pretended libel, given in and admitted in this cause, on the behalf of the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, pleaded and alledged, in the words or to the effect following, (to wit) “ That the
 “ said Richard Lord Grosvenor, from the
 “ time of his aforesaid marriage with the
 “ said Henrietta, now Lady Grosvenor,
 “ always behaved towards her with true
 “ love and affection, and did all in his
 “ power to render her completely happy;
 “ and was and is a person of a sober,
 “ chaste, and virtuous life and conversation,
 “ and one who would not be guilty
 “ of a breach of his marriage vow; and
 “ for, and as such a person, he the said
 “ Richard Lord Grosvenor was, and is
 “ gene-

“ generally accounted, reputed, and esteemed to be, by and amongst his neighbours, friends, and acquaintance, and others :” Now the party proponent doth alledge, that it is therein falsely and untruly alledged ; for that the truth was and is, that the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, soon after his marriage with the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, behaved to her not with true love and affection, but on the contrary with great neglect, indifference, and disaffection ; and that he held a criminal correspondence, and adulterous intercourse, with divers strange women, then unknown to the party proponent, from whom his affections were thereby alienated ; and that he, the said Lord Grosvenor, from soon after the time of his marriage with the party proponent, hath led, and doth continue to lead, a vicious, lewd, and debauched life and conversation, by visiting, corresponding with, and carnally knowing, divers strange women of loose character and prostitutes, at lodging-houses, and at public places of resort, and other places at which persons
of

of both sexes are received and entertained together at unseasonable hours, and at houses of ill fame and reputation; that divers women have, then and there, been procured for and introduced to him, and conversed with him, and that he then and there had the carnal use and knowledge of their bodies, and committed the foul crime of adultery; and that the said Richard Lord Grosvenor is a person of a very vicious, lewd, and debauched life, character, conversation, and behaviour, and one who hath frequently, since his marriage with the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, been guilty of breaking his marriage vow; and who doth, at this time, live, visit, frequent, correspond, and use familiarity in a criminal manner, with one or more lewd woman or women, in open breach of the same; and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, was and is generally accounted, reputed, and taken to be as aforesaid, amongst his neighbours, friends, acquaintance, and others: and this was and is true, public and notorious, and
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the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

3d. Item, That one evening, in or about the month of September, 1765, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor went to a certain house, in King's Place, near Pall-mall, in the county of Middlesex, and was there introduced into the company of a young woman, then in the said house, going by the name of Charlotte Gwynne, and the said Richard Lord Grosvenor did sup that evening in the said house, in company with the said Charlotte Gwynne and others; and after supper the said Richard Lord Grosvenor and the said Charlotte Gwynne retired, and lay all night together in the said house, naked and alone in one and the same bed, and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, did then and there commit adultery with, and had the carnal use and knowledge of the body of the said Charlotte Gwynne: and this was

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and others, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

4th. Item, That after the premisses in the next preceding article mentioned, he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, frequently, in the months of September and October, 1765, or one of them, visited the said Charlotte Gwynne, at the house in King's Place aforesaid, and lay with her there, one or more nights, naked and alone in one and the same bed together; and at all or most of the said times he so visited the said Charlotte Gwynne, at the said house, he constantly committed the crime of adultery with her, the said Charlotte Gwynne, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and well known to the servants and attendants in the said house and others; and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

5th. Item, That after the premisses in the two next preceding articles mentioned, he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, in conversation with ——— Johnson, Esq. and others his acquaintance, hath owned
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and acknowledged his aforefaid connection and criminal intercourse with the faid Charlotte Gwynne, and that he had lain with, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, or to that effect: and this was and is true, public, and notorious; and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

6th. Item, That in or about the month of September, 1765, he, the faid Richard Lord Grosvenor, did desire the faid Charlotte Gwynne to go to Chester, and told her that he was going to Newmarket, and after he came from thence he would meet her at Chester, and he furnished her with money to go thither, and she accordingly went there to an inn known by the sign of the Falcon; and some time in the faid month of September or October following, one Matthew Stephens, a servant or steward to the faid Richard Lord Grosvenor, came to the faid inn, and told her that the faid Richard Lord Grosvenor desired to speak with her at the lodgings of John Stephens, brother of the faid Matthew Stephens, in the castle at Chester;

and she went thither, and was there introduced by ——— Stephens, the wife of the said John Stephens, to the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, who then told her, the said Charlotte Gwynne, that his lady was come into the country; that he was under apprehensions of his lady's coming to the knowledge of their, the said Lord Grosvenor's and Charlotte Gwynne's, acquaintance and connections together, and he, the said Lord Grosvenor, advised the said Charlotte Gwynne to advertise for a place, and then she might come into his family, and every thing, as he expressed himself, would be then snug; but the said Charlotte Gwynne not approving of such proposal, he, the said Lord Grosvenor then desired her to make the best of her way back to London, and gave her money to defray the expence of her journey, and directed her to go to one Mrs. Moleworth's, otherwise Delme, at Craven Hill, near Kensington; but the said Charlotte Gwynne did not go thither, but went to the aforesaid house in King's Place: and this was and is true, public
and

and notorious, and so much the said Richard Lord Grosvenor doth know in his conscience, and has confessed to be true; and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

7th. Item, That during the said time the said Charlotte Gwynne was at Chester, as in the next preceding article is mentioned, he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, did hold a criminal and adulterous conversation with her, the said Charlotte Gwynne, and frequently lay with her, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body there; and this was and is true, public and notorious, and so much was and is well known to Matthew Stephens and others, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

8th. Item, That the said Richard Lord Grosvenor came to London, in or about the month of November, 1765, soon after the said Charlotte Gwynne left Chester, as before-mentioned, and went to visit the said Charlotte Gwynne at the said house in King's Place aforesaid, and then and there lay, and committed the crime of
adultery

adultery with her, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, and gave her five guineas, but expressed himself much displeased at her not having gone to Mrs. Moleworth's, otherwise Delme, as he directed, and the said Lord Grosvenor having, during such their acquaintance together, written and sent by the aforesaid Stephens and others, several letters full of affection to her the said Charlotte Gwynne; he then desired her to deliver him back the same, which she then did through the persuasion of him, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor and others; and this was and is true, public and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

9th. Item, That one day, some time in the years 1767, or 1768, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, and Henry Vernon, Esq. the brother of the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, were coming together from Holywell in Flintshire, to Eaton, in his Lordship's coach, and the said Charlotte Gwynne passed them, and the said Richard Lord Grosvenor on seeing her, hastily got
out

out of his coach, mounted one of his servant's horses, rode after her, overtook her, and stayed near twenty minutes with her, and then returned to his coach, and informed the said Mr. Vernon, that the said woman who had passed them, and who, in reality was Charlotte Gwynne, was a milliner at Chester, and an acquaintance of his, and desired the said Mr. Vernon not to mention their having so met her, or his, the said Lord Grosvenor's, having taken any notice of her to the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

10th. Item, That the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, during the time the said Charlotte Gwynne was at Chester, to wit, in or about the month of October, 1765, did, in conversation with the said Charlotte Gwynne, express a great dislike to the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, his wife, and said, that he hoped and wished to be divorced from her; and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor hath, at sundry
other

other times before the commencement of this suit, expressed himself to the said Charlotte Gwynne, and divers others of his acquaintance, to the same or the like effect: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

11th. Item, That in or about the months of April, May, and June, in the year 1767, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, by large promises and bribes in money, seduced and debauched one Miss Woolford, who then lived with Mrs. Reda, a milliner in Pall-mall; and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor had, and held a criminal conversation with the said Miss Woolford, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, at the house of Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, who then lived in Arlington Street, but lately at Craven Hill, near Kensington, in the county of Middlesex; and she, the said Miss Woolford, hath been ever since kept by the said Lord Grosvenor at North Place, near Hyde-Park-Wall, and other places, as his kept mistress, for his, the said Lord

Grosvenor's carnal use and knowledge; and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

12th. Item, That in or about the months of May or June, 1768, one Abigail Mary, now the wife of Mr. Boisgermain, and which said Abigail Mary, then went by the name of King, and afterwards by the name of Carter, was, through the means and procurement of one Mrs. Muilman, who then lived in Crown Court, Westminster, introduced to the acquaintance of the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, and a maid-servant of the said Mrs. Muilman, took a lodging for her, the said Mrs. Boisgermain, at a stay-maker's, in Jermyn Street, St. James's, where the said Richard Lord Grosvenor might visit her, and she continued in the said lodging about a month, during which time the said Richard Lord Grosvenor frequently visited her there, and at such time held a criminal commerce, and committed the crime of adultery with her, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body; and she,

the said Mrs. Boisgermain, after continuing in such lodgings about a month, left the same, and went to a lodging she had of her own at another part of the town, but continued her acquaintance with the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, and by his appointment frequently met him, at which times he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, held a criminal and adulterous conversation with her the said Mrs. Boisgermain, who then went by the name of Carter, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body, and during such their intercourse together, as before-mentioned, and in consequence of it, she, the said Mrs. Boisgermain, who formerly went by the name of King, and afterwards by the name of Carter, proved pregnant, and was, in or about the month of April, 1769, at Mrs. Arnold's, in Storey Street, Tottenham-Court-Road, brought to-bed of a boy, begot on her body by the said Lord Grosvenor; but the said child died within a month after its birth; and the said Lord Grosvenor sent to the said Mrs. Boisgermain, who then went by the name of
Carter,

Carter, while she lay-in at the said Mrs. Arnold's, by the hands of the said Miss Woolford, who delivered it to one Mrs. Burdett, for the use of the said Mrs. Boifgermain, then going by the name of Carter, a twenty pound bank note: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

13th. Item, That, in the month of May, 1768, one Mary How was introduced to the acquaintance of, and went to live with one Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellifson, in Glassonbury Court, Long-Acre; and in about a week's time next after her, the said How's, going to live with the said Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellifson, at her said house, introduced the said How to the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, as a girl then lately come out of the country; and on, or about the day of the said month of May, 1768, he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, at the house of the said Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellifson, lay and committed the crime of adultery with her, the said Mary How, and had the carnal use

and knowledge of her body, and he then gave her, the said How, two guineas, and the said Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellifon, five guineas, for her procuring and introducing the said How to him; and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, for about a month next afterwards, frequently visited the said Mary How, at the said Mrs. Lisle's, otherwise Ellifon's, and then and there lay and committed the crime of adultery with her, the said Mary How, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body; and at such times he used to, and did give her, sometimes two guineas, sometimes one guinea, and sometimes nothing, promising to give her more the next time: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

14th. Item, That after the said Richard Lord Grosvenor had, for about a month, carried on such an intercourse with the said Mary How, at the said Mrs. Lisle's, otherwise Ellifon's, as in the next preceding article is mentioned, the said Mrs. Lisle, otherwise Ellifon, in order to get a
fresh

fresh sum of money from him, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, told him, that she, the said Lisle, otherwise Ellison, had got another girl for him; and she, the said Lisle, otherwise Ellison, did then introduce another girl to the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, and he, the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, did then lay and commit the crime of adultery with such other girl, and had the carnal use and knowledge of her body: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

15th. Item, That the said Richard Lord Grosvenor hath, for several years since his marriage with the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, held a criminal, lewd, and unchaste intercourse and connection with the aforesaid Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, late of Craven Hill, aforesaid, and hath also made use of, and employed the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, as a procurefs, to find out and introduce young women to him for his carnal use and knowledge, and which she hath accordingly

cordingly done for him, and her house has been the place of meeting on those occasions; and for that purpose, he, the said Lord Grosvenor hath, from time to time, held a correspondence with her the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, by letters and otherwise: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

16th. Item, That in supply of proof of the premisses in the next preceding article mentioned, the party proponent doth exhibit two letters, hereto annexed, marked No. 1, and No. 2: that marked No. 1, beginning thus, "Madam, I made the enquiry," and ending thus, "Your humble servant, M. Bolton," dated "Monday evening," and directed "To Mrs. Delme, at Craven Hill;" and that marked No. 2, beginning thus, "My Lord, I should have done myself," and ending thus, "My Lord, if you don't come soon, I am your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, M. D." and dated "September 1st." And the party proponent

ponent doth alledge, that the said letter marked No. 2, was and is of the proper hand-writing of the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, of Craven Hill aforesaid, and so known and believed to be by divers persons who well knew her, and have seen her write, and are thereby well acquainted with her manner and character of hand-writing; and that the said letter marked No. 2, with the said letter marked No. 1, inclosed therein, was sent by the general post, in or about the month of September, 1767, by the said Mrs. Moleworth, otherwise Delme, directed to the said Lord Grosvenor at Eaton in Cheshire, where it was delivered: and the party proponent doth also further alledge, that by the words, "My Lord," and "Your Lordship," mentioned in the said letter, marked No. 2, was meant and intended the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, party in this cause, and no other person whatsoever: and this was and is true, public, and notorious, and the party proponent doth alledge and propound as before.

17th.

17th. Item, That all and singular the premisses were and are true, public, and notorious, whereof legal proof being made, the party proponent prays right and justice to be effectually done and administered to her in the premisses; and that she, the said Henrietta Lady Grosvenor, may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Richard Lord Grosvenor, her husband, by reason of his adultery, committed by him as aforesaid.

HENRIETTA GROSVENOR.

(No. I.)

MADAM,

I Made the enquiry you desired, and am informed the person is not at her brother's, and it is imagined she will never be there again; they could not tell me what part of Yorkshire her brother came from.

from. My sister desires her compliments
to you.

I am, Madam,

Your humble servant,

Monday evening.

M. BOULTON.

(Directed)

To Mrs. Delme,
at Craven Hill.

(No. II.)

MY LORD,

I Should have done myself the honor of
writing to your Lordship before this
time, but I could not get the intelligence
you desired. I went to Mr. I——l's, but
to no purpose, a day or two since; I found
Miss Boulton here, a lady that worked at
that shop: I desired her to find out what
was become of Miss I——l; she sent me
a letter, which I have inclosed to your
Lordship. I have sent to Miss Boulton,
to get the person she knows to find out

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from

from what part of Yorkshire they came. I must not go to the shop myself any more, as Miss Broadrip is there, and I have some reason to think she has been tattling: however, your Lordship may be assured, I will do every thing in my power to come at what you desire; and will let you know as soon as possible.

I have no news to tell your Lordship, only that Little Betty is married; and, I am afraid, very unfortunately. I hope it will not be long before I shall have the pleasure of seeing your Lordship at Craven Hill.

Mr. M—— presents his respects to your Lordship; he tells me the ministry are in a somnolency, and so shall I too my Lord, if you don't come soon.

I am,

your Lordship's

most obedient,

humble servant,

M. D.

J O H N B U R T, Esq.

AG A I N S T

H A R R I E T B U R T.

LIBEL given in the 9th of *July*,
1778.

THE above-mentioned libel sets forth,
that John Burt, Esq. being a bachelor of the age of thirty-two years, made his addressees in the way of marriage to Harriet Champneys, (now Harriet Burt) then a spinster of the age of twenty-two years; and, on or about the fifteenth of December, 1767, the said John and Harriet were married to each other, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England; and they afterwards consummated the said marriage: that the

said Harriet Burt was and is of a lustful and lewd disposition ; and during the absence of her said husband in the Mediterranean, contracted improper intimacies with divers strange men, who used to visit her at unseasonable hours : that John Barlow, lieutenant of his Majesty's tenth regiment of dragoons, commanded by General Mordaunt, came frequently to visit the said Mrs. Burt, in the latter end of the year 1776 : that, on the twenty-seventh of March, 1777, about eight o'clock in the evening, the said Harriet Burt was seen from the yard, laying on her back, on chairs, with her feet towards the window, and her petticoats and shift were up, and her legs extended out apart from each other, and her thighs were naked, and the said John Barlow laying between her thighs on her, with his breeches down ; and the said John Barlow and Harriet Burt had the carnal knowledge of each other, and thereby committed adultery : that, on the thirty-first of July, 1777, the said John Barlow and Harriet Burt were seen in nearly the same situation, &c. The
party

party proponent therefore prays right and justice to be effectually done in the premises, and that the said John Burt, Esq. may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Harriet, his wife, by reason of adultery, &c.

16th September, 1778.

The Deposition of Susanna Huckstepp.

SUSANNA HUCKSTEPP, widow, (at present residing at Miss Ladd's, at No. 206, near St. Clement's church, in the Strand, in the county of Middlesex) aged about thirty years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she well knows Harriet Burt, party in this cause, and came so to do by going to live with her as cook, about Michaelmas, 1776, to the best of her recollection and belief as to the time; and Mrs. Burt then lived with her sister, Miss Champney, over against St. Alphage church, in the city of Canterbury: that

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the deponent continued in the said Mrs. Burt's service for about a twelvemonth, and for about the first three months of the said time she lived at the said Miss Champney's, and the remainder of the aforesaid time (she lived with Mrs. Burt) it was in a house Mrs. Burt had taken in Christ Church Yard, in the said city; for she left her sister, they not agreeing together: and she further saith, that she well knows John Burt, Esq. the producent in this cause, the husband of the said Mrs. Burt; and first saw him about two months ago, for he was out of England during the time she lived as aforesaid with Mrs. Burt, and he was called Captain Burt: and he found the deponent out at Canterbury, and asked the deponent if she had not lived with his wife, at Miss Champney's, and in Christ Church Yard, as aforesaid? and the deponent told him she had; and thereby she came to know the said Captain Burt: and she further saith, that she doth look upon the said Mrs. Burt as a woman of a very loose disposition, and exceedingly fond of men; and the deponent

deponent well knows that, during the time the said Mrs. Burt lived in the Church Yard, at Canterbury, and the deponent was her servant, as aforesaid, that many gentlemen, strangers to the deponent, used, at different times, to visit the said Mrs. Burt, and they used to come towards nine o'clock in the evening, and stay till about twelve o'clock, but she never knew more than one man come at a time: and the said Mrs. Burt and such man used to be entirely alone together in the back parlour, which looked into the yard belonging to the house; but the deponent don't remember that any such men ever supped with Mrs. Burt, except one gentleman, called Captain Barlow, who was very frequent in his visits to the said Mrs. Burt, in the day-time, as well as in the evening: and the deponent hath frequently heard strange noises in an evening in the back parlour, when the said Mrs. Burt and Captain Barlow, or any other gentlemen, have been there together alone: and the deponent, at such times, suspected that the said Mrs. Burt was then carrying

carrying on an adulterous connection: she further saith, that she well remembers that one evening, while Mrs. Burt lived in Christ Church Yard, as aforesaid; and (as the deponent well remembers) it was on the night before last Good Friday was twelvemonth, the said Captain Barlow came about six o'clock in the evening; and that she the said Mrs. Burt had waited tea for him, but he said he had drank tea before he came: that the said Captain Barlow stayed alone with Mrs. Burt in the back-parlour from six o'clock till eleven the same evening; but they did not sup till eight o'clock or between eight and nine o'clock the said evening; the nursery-maid, Elizabeth Pearce, (since dead) being gone up stairs with the said Mrs. Burt's three children, to put them to bed, she, the deponent, not hearing any stir or noise in the parlour, went out of the kitchen which opened into the yard, to see if she could look through the said parlour-window; and, in order to know what Mrs. Burt and Captain Barlow were about, did accordingly look through the window;

window ; and although the curtain was drawn, yet there was such an opening that the deponent could plainly see into the room ; and there were candles therein : and the deponent did then see Mrs. Burt lying on her back on two chairs, with her feet not directly towards the window, but on the same side ; and the deponent then plainly saw that her petticoats and shift were up, and that her legs were wide extended ; and she also plainly saw her thighs ; and Captain Barlow was then lying upon her, and his breeches were down ; and the said Captain Barlow and Mrs. Burt were then in the act of adultery, and had the knowledge of each other's bodies : that the deponent staid at the said window for about eight or nine minutes ; and hearing her fellow-servant, (Elizabeth Pearce) coming down stairs, she went away into the kitchen, (while Captain Barlow was lying on Mrs. Burt) for she did not choose the said Elizabeth Pearce should know that the deponent had been looking through the window, as aforesaid ; for the said Elizabeth Pearce

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had lived with Mrs. Burt for some time, and would, as the deponent thought, have told her of the deponent: the deponent further saith, she doth also believe that Mrs. Burt hath, at other times, committed adultery with Captain Barlow, and with other men; not only from her being frequently visited, as aforesaid, but because she used sometimes, (when she has had Captain Barlow, or any other gentleman alone with her) to come out of the parlour, and her cloaths at such times have appeared tumbled, or much rumped; and she used always, when any man was with her, to appear to be in high spirits; and she used frequently to speak of Captain Barlow, as being a clever man; and she used frequently to have letters, which were brought her by Captain Barlow's servant: and strange men used often to come home with her in an evening; and sometimes the gentleman would take his leave at the door, and sometimes come in and stay an hour, or more.

She further deposes and says, that she sometimes used to assist Elizabeth Pearce
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in making Mrs. Burt's bed, and well remembers once taking notice of Mrs. Burt's bed, (besides its being pretty much tumbled) having the sheets stained, as if there had been a connection between a man and woman, like husband and wife: she also says, that Elizabeth Pearce used, in general, to lye with Mrs. Burt; and the deponent, when Elizabeth Pearce was ill, slept two nights with her said mistress: she further saith, that she left Mrs. Burt's service, because several people at Canterbury told her that she would get a bad name, if she staid there any longer; for that Mrs. Burt was looked upon as a bad woman, by every body about Canterbury.

SUSANNA HUCKSTEPP.

24th July, 1778.

The Deposition of Mary Stacey.

MARY STACEY, spinster, (servant to Mr. James Sibley, carpenter in Wapping Street, in the parish of St. John,

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Wapping, in the county of Middlesex) aged twenty-seven years, a witness produced and sworn, deposes and says, that she well knows Harriet Burt, party in this cause, the wife of John Burt, Esq. the producent, and came so to know her by going, on or about the fourth of June, 1777, (for it was a twelvemonth ago last June) to live as cook to the said Mrs. Burt in Christ Church Yard, in the city of Canterbury, and continued in her service for about four months: that after the deponent had lived with the said Mrs. Burt about two months, or a little more, she, the said Mrs. Burt, went to live at the house of her sister, Miss Champney, in St. Alphage Lane, in the said city of Canterbury, and the deponent went and lived with her there, and left her there: that the deponent never saw the said John Burt, Esq. Mrs. Burt's husband, till within about two months last past; and understood, that he, the said John Burt, Esq. who is called Captain Burt, was abroad at Minorca: and she further saith, that the said Mrs. Burt's family, in Christ Church
Yard,

Yard, aforesaid, consisted of herself, one child, who was her daughter, this deponent, and one other servant-maid: and the deponent further saith, that soon after the deponent had been with Mrs. Burt, she was informed that the said Mrs. Burt was a loose woman, and bore a bad character; and the deponent had been told so before she went there; but was also told by one Susan Luton, (a maid of Mrs. Burt's) that she had never seen any thing amiss in Mrs. Burt: the deponent further saith, that she well remembers, after she had lived about two months with Mrs. Burt, that the said Mrs. Burt, who used in general to dine with her said sister, came home after dinner to dress, and her little girl was with her; and after she had dressed, she and her daughter returned to her said sister's to tea; but about four o'clock that afternoon, the deponent saw her in the church yard going to the milliner's; and about that time she met Mr. Barlow, as she informed the deponent the next morning; and Mrs. Burt and Mr. Barlow, (who was called Captain Barlow)

Barlow) came to Mrs. Burt's together, (without the little girl) about five o'clock to tea: that Mrs. Burt then ordered the deponent to go to her sister's, and say, that she could not come to tea that afternoon, for that she had got a lady come to see her: but presently afterwards she told the deponent not to say so, or to give any reason, but to go and only acquaint her sister, Miss Champney, in general, that she could not come to her; or she expressed herself to that very effect: and the deponent accordingly went with such last message to Miss Champney, and delivered it to her footman, named Richard, and then returned home to Mrs. Burt's: that the said Mrs. Burt and Mr. Barlow drank tea alone together in the parlour, and then went to walk on the oaks, as Mrs. Burt told the deponent: that, before they went out, Mrs. Burt ordered the deponent to have supper ready by half past nine, and to get a fowl if she could: that about ten o'clock Mrs. Burt and Mr. Barlow returned alone together to Mrs. Burt's, and supped together alone in the

the parlour : that the said parlour was on the ground-floor, and had only one window in it, which looked into the yard belonging to the house : that Elizabeth Pearce, the said Mrs. Burt's maid (who died within a week afterwards of a fever) waited at table that night ; that after the supper and things had been brought out of the parlour, the deponent, who had a mind (on happening to go into the said yard) to peep through the said window to satisfy her curiosity ; did so, and though the window-curtain was let down, it happened not to be so close (owing perhaps to a chair or something of that kind) but what she could and did plainly look through the window into the room, where there were two candles burning on the table ; and the deponent did then very plainly see Mrs. Burt lying on her back upon two chairs, with her petticoats up, and her legs extended wide, with her feet towards the window ; and she did then also plainly see Mr. Barlow with his breeches down, lying on the said Mrs. Burt ; and they both continued in that situation about

about five minutes, during which time Mr. Barlow's body appeared to be in motion: that the deponent then saw Mr. Barlow get off Mrs. Burt, and came nearer the window; and he then pulled up and buttoned his breeches; and the deponent saw Mrs. Burt's thighs as Mr. Barlow got off: that the deponent, having seen Mrs. Burt get off the chairs, and let her cloaths down, immediately left the window for fear of being seen: that, from the circumstances aforesaid, the deponent well knows that Mr. Barlow and Mrs. Burt had then the carnal use and knowledge of each other, and thereby committed adultery together: she also saith, that Mr. Barlow went away about a quarter of an hour after the aforesaid transaction, and it was after eleven o'clock: that Mr. Barlow was an entire stranger to the deponent, on his coming to the house on the said afternoon to tea; but as soon as the deponent had returned from Miss Champney's, as aforesaid, Mrs. Burt sent the deponent to one Dr. Tatton, in Canterbury, for a spaniel-dog, and the deponent brought it, and remem-

remembers that there was a collar for the said dog in Mrs. Burt's house (for she had had the dog before) on which was engraved the name, "John Barlow, Esq." and Mrs. Burt said several times that Captain Barlow had given her the said dog: she further saith, that she knows not, nor has she any reason to believe: that the aforesaid John Burt, Esq. (the husband of the said Mrs. Burt) hath ever lived with the said Mrs. Burt since his going abroad (which was some time before the deponent went and lived with Mrs. Burt at Canterbury) or at least since the deponent first knew Mrs. Burt.

She also deposes and says, that when Mrs. Burt went to live with her sister, Miss Champney, as aforesaid, Elizabeth Pearce, the maid-servant, was left in Mrs. Burt's house; and being then very ill was attended by her mother: that the deponent went with Mrs. Burt to live at Miss Champney's on the Monday following the Thursday, the day when Mr. Barlow supped with Mrs. Burt, as aforesaid; and on the Wednesday following the said

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Monday, Elizabeth Pearce died; and the deponent thinks it was on or about the third of August, 1777, when the said maid died: that, on that account, the deponent was Mrs. Burt's only servant for about three weeks: that the deponent staid about two months with Mrs. Burt, at Miss Champney's: that Miss Champney went from her house on the very day Mrs. Burt came into it, and was absent on a visit out of Canterbury, (at Maidstone, as the deponent thinks) the whole time the deponent was there with Mrs. Burt: she further saith, that during the time they lived at Miss Champney's, as aforesaid, there were players at Canterbury, and Mrs. Burt used to go almost every night to the play; and sometimes she used to come home to her sister's when the play was done; and sometimes she did not come home there till twelve or one o'clock in the morning; and two or three times, the deponent, (who set up for her when by herself) let her in at two or three o'clock in the morning; but the deponent knows not who used to come home with her

her at those times, for Mrs. Burt used generally to say at the door, "Good night, Sir," and that was all: that after they had been about three weeks at Miss Champney's, one Sarah Ruck (whose father is a publican, and keeps the prison at Canterbury) came to live as servant to Mrs. Burt, but did not stay more than a week in her said place; for her father came and fetched her away, in some measure, on account of Mrs. Burt's bad character: the deponent further saith, that, on Sarah Ruck's going away, one Ann Fuller came in her room, and the deponent left her with Mrs. Burt when she came away: that Mrs. Burt's maid used to lye with her mistress in the same bed, but Sarah Ruck was ordered to sleep in the two pair of stairs room with the deponent, for three nights out of the week she staid; and Ann Fuller slept with her mistress every night, except one night when she was ordered by Mrs. Burt to sleep with the deponent: that, on the Monday following that one night, the deponent, who was up first, found, on her coming down

stairs, the door at the foot of the second pair of stairs locked ; and after knocking at the door Mrs. Burt came and opened it : that the deponent doth verily believe Mrs. Burt had had a man to lye with her that night, not only on account of the said door being locked, (which the deponent never knew done before) but because she observed, on making Mrs. Burt's bed, that it was very much tumbled to what it usually was, and that there were stains on the sheet, as if a man and woman had lain in the said bed, and had been connected together : the deponent further saith, that, whilst Mrs. Burt lived at Miss Champney's, she well remembers one Mr. Ayerst came one Saturday afternoon, in the race-week, between three and four o'clock, to see Mrs. Burt, and he and she were alone together for about an hour in the parlour below stairs, (except that Mrs. Burt's children were backwards and forwards) and they then went up stairs into the dining-room, the window-shutters of which were fastened up, the room not being then in use : that there was a sofa in the said room ;

room ; that they staid in the said room (though almost in the dark) for upwards of an hour ; but there was some light from the dressing-room door, which was open, though the dining-room door was shut : that, during the time they were so together, the deponent heard once (as she was going up stairs on purpose to listen) the said sofa crack ; and it seemed to the deponent as if Mr. Ayerst and Mrs. Burt were then on the said sofa, and in the act of adultery : she also saith, that Mrs. Burt was frequently visited by one Mr. Luttrell, while she lived at her sister's ; and he used often to sup with her, and sometimes to stay alone with her till eleven or twelve o'clock at night : and the deponent remembers one evening (when the deponent happened to be in the drawing-room) over-hearing Mrs. Burt, who was alone with Mr. Luttrell, tell him that he did not use her kindly, and did not come to her so often as he used to do, though he promised : and she also said to him, " You know what Mrs. Burt is now, and " you use me as you please, but you know

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“ I promised to be constant to you ;” or she used words to that very effect : and she also told him that he kept her at home waiting, and prevented her walking in the oaks with company, as she used to do ; or to that very effect : the deponent further saith, that owing to her having received a letter from London about some money left her, and being desirous of quitting Mrs. Burt’s service, on account of her behaviour, as aforesaid, and bad character, she left her said place, having been with her said mistress four months, from the fourth day of June, 1777, as aforesaid.

MARY STACEY.

9th October, 1778.

The Deposition of Samuel Stransham, Esq.

SAMUEL STRANSHAM, Esq. a Captain in the first division of marines, and residing in Five Bell Lane, in Rochester, in the county of Kent, aged forty-three

three years, a witness produced and sworn, faith, that, on or about the twenty-second of May, 1774, the deponent left England, and went to America, and in or about July, 1777, he returned again to England: that he well knows John Burt, Esq. the producent in this cause, and also Harriet Burt, his wife, party in this cause, and came to know them two years next before the deponent went to America; they then living and cohabiting together at Rochester in Kent, as lawful husband and wife; and the deponent was at that time quartered at Rochester: and the said John Burt, Esq. then was, and still is a captain in the first division of marines; of which division the deponent was at that time only a lieutenant: that the deponent knew the said Captain Burt, and his said wife for about two years at Rochester; to wit, from about the year 1772 to about the year 1774; and they appeared to live then happily together: and, as far as the deponent knows, the said Captain Burt (who is as good a sort of a man as any in England) always behaved very kindly, and much like

like a gentleman to his said wife: and the deponent further saith, that on his return to England in July, 1777, as aforesaid, the said Captain Burt was not then in England, but was abroad in the Mediterranean, on duty, on board the Medway, as the deponent verily believes; and did not return home, as the deponent best recollects, till some time in March last, 1778, and as the deponent understood and believes, the said Harriet Burt, during her said husband's absence, resided at Canterbury, where her relations, whose names were Champney lived, as the deponent understood: but the deponent never saw the said Mrs. Burt after his return to England, on account of the bad character she then bore: and the deponent further saith, that he well knows the paper-writing, or exhibit, marked No. 1, to be a true copy, or extract, from the register-book of marriages, belonging to the parish of St. Alphage, in the city of Canterbury; and to agree with the original entry in the said register-book, by reason that

the deponent did, in the presence of the Reverend Mr. George Hearne, rector of the said parish of St. Alphage, on the twenty-third of September last, carefully make a copy, or extract from the aforesaid register-book of marriages, and did also carefully compare and examine the said copy he so made with the original entry in the said book, and found the same to agree; and having now compared or examined the said copy with the said exhibit marked No. 1, he finds the same to agree with each other, so far as relates to the extract articulate: and he further saith, that the copy hereto annexed, is the very copy he made as aforesaid, and that the said rector attested the same in the deponent's presence, on the said twenty-third of September last, in manner as now appears; and also saith, that he doth firmly believe; that "John Burt, Esq." and "Harriet Champney," mentioned in the aforesaid exhibit No. 1, and also in the said copy herewith left, and the aforesaid John Burt, Esq. and Harriet Burt, his
F f wife,

wife, the parties in this cause, as afore-
said, were and are the same persons.

SAMUEL STRANSHAM.

19th October, 1778.

The Deposition of Hannah Lade.

HANNAH LADE, of the Strand, in
the parish of St. Clement's Danes, in the
county of Middlesex, spinster, aged twen-
ty-one years and upwards, a witness pro-
duced and sworn, saith, that she very well
knows Harriet Burt, party in this cause,
and hath so known her ever since the month
of April, 1776, when the said Harriet
Burt resided in St. Alphage Lane, in the
city of Canterbury: that this deponent
also, at that time, lived in the said city,
and carried on the business of a milliner
with the deponent's sister, and used fre-
quently to go and work at the house of
Mrs. Burt, and used, at those times, to
sit by way of company with her, and
thereby

thereby became rather intimate with her : that the said Mrs. Burt, at several different times, hath confessed and owned to this deponent, that she carried on a criminal correspondence and connection with divers strange men ; and when this deponent hath been with her in the parlour, she hath frequently quitted the same and gone up stairs, and staid some time ; and afterwards told this deponent that she had, at such times, had criminal connections : and particularly this deponent remembers that, on a day, happening in the month of February, 1777, this deponent being at work with the said Mrs. Burt in the dressing-room, Mrs. Burt was called down into the parlour, and staid away from the deponent near three hours ; that this deponent did not at that time see any man, but when the said Harriet Burt returned, she told this deponent she had then been with Captain Barlow ; and then confessed that she had been committing adultery with Captain Barlow in the said parlour ; and said it was of no consequence, as her husband was absent : and this deponent
further

further faith, that she hath been very frequently informed by the servants of the said Mrs. Burt, that she, the said Harriet Burt, was several times (when the deponent was absent) locked up in the dining-room with different strange men, and this deponent used to acquaint Mrs. Burt of what she was so informed, and expostulated with her thereon; and Mrs. Burt used at such times to confess the same to this deponent: and this deponent further faith, that some time in August, 1777, Mrs. Burt informed and confessed to the deponent, that a few nights before she had been at the play with one Mr. Luttrell; and after the play was over she walked with him about the town, and was met by a friend of Mr. Luttrell's, who lent them the key of his lodging, and they went to the said lodging, and locked themselves up together in the bed-chamber for above an hour, and that she (Mrs. Burt) at that time committed adultery with the said Mr. Luttrell: and the deponent doth verily believe the said Harriet Burt (from
what

what she hath seen and heard) to be of a very lustful and lewd disposition.

This deponent also saith, that about seven o'clock in the evening of Maundy-Thursdai, in the year 1777, she called at Mrs. Burt's house in Christ Church Yard, and she was then informed by the servant, that Captain Barlow was in the parlour with Mrs. Burt; whereupon this deponent did not go in; but went away, and called again the next morning, and was then informed by the servant that she had seen Mrs. Burt, the preceding evening, laying on her back on chairs, with her petticoats and shift up, and Captain Barlow with her in the act of carnal copulation: that this deponent informed Mrs. Burt of what the servant had said, to which she replied, "It is very true, it is a folly; but I can't help it."

She further says, that she well knows Mrs. Burt was, at different times, visited by different strange men, during the absence of her husband; and she hath several times confessed the same to this deponent: and this deponent particularly remembers,

members, in the month of December last, to have seen Captain Bathurst, Mr. Pain, Mr. Pennyman, Mr. Ladd, and several other gentleman of Canterbury, at different times, go into Mrs. Burt's house late at night, after this deponent and her sister had quitted the same: and this deponent doth verily and in her conscience believe, that such men, at such times, had the carnal use and knowledge of the body of the said Mrs. Burt: this deponent also saith, she doth verily believe that Mrs. Burt had, at such time, contracted the venereal disease, by reason that this deponent hath seen her take powders and pills, which came to her from London, and were wrapped up in printed directions, for the manner in which they were to be taken; and which directions this deponent read, and the said papers and pills were therein stated to be a cure for the venereal disease.

HANNAH LADE,

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a final sentence or decree was promulged to the following effect, viz. that Harriet Burt, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with John Barlow, Esq. and did thereby violate her conjugal duty, &c. her husband, John Burt, Esq. is therefore divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Harriet Burt, his wife, by reason of adultery, &c.

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J O H N G R E E N E,

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E L I Z A B E T H G R E E N E.

L I B E L given in the 12th of *December*,
1772.

I N the above-mentioned libel, the Rev.
John Greene, clerk, of the parish
of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex,
sets forth, that, on or about the twentieth
of May, 1756, he, the said John
Greene, intermarried with Elizabeth
Hooke, spinster, now Elizabeth Greene,
according to the rites and ceremonies of
the church of England: that the said
John Greene, and Elizabeth, his wife,
consummated the marriage, and afterwards
lived and cohabited together as man and
|| G g wife;

wife ; and procreated children : that Elizabeth Greene, unmindful of her conjugal duty, &c. commenced and carried on a criminal intercourse with one 'Thomas Goddard ; that they had carnal knowledge of each other, and did thereby commit the foul crime of adultery together : that, in the month of June last, the said Thomas Goddard and Elizabeth Greene came to London together, and took a lodging in the house of one John Fennymore, in Suffolk Street, near the Haymarket, where they lived and cohabited together as man and wife, &c. the party proponent therefore prays that right and justice may be done in the premises, &c.

30th December, 1772.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Elstobb.

ELIZABETH ELSTOBB, of King Street, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged about thirty-two years, saith,
that

that she well knows the Reverend John Greene, the producent, and Elizabeth Greene, his wife, the other party in this cause, and hath known them respectively for about fourteen years past, according to the best of her recollection as to the time; and she came to know them by means of her being upon a visit at Grimston, in the county of Norfolk, where she staid for about a month or six weeks; and, during that time, she several times visited the said Reverend John Greene, and Elizabeth, his wife, at their house or residence in Grimston aforesaid; and was also, during her stay at Grimston, in the company of the said John and Elizabeth, at the house of several other families upon visits; and the said John and Elizabeth then lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife, and owned and acknowledged each other as such, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be; and the deponent from that time has occasionally seen the said John Greene and Elizabeth, his wife, and been upon terms of friendship with them: and the deponent

also saith, that she well knows Thomas Goddard, with whom it is pleaded in this cause, that the said Elizabeth Greene, party in this cause, carried on a criminal correspondence; and she hath known him from her infancy, by reason of their going to school together at Lynn, in the county of Norfolk; and hath ever since that time been acquainted with him: that, about six weeks ago, according to the best of her recollection as to the time, the deponent received a message from the said Elizabeth Greene, desiring the deponent to call upon her at the house of one Mr. John Fennymore, in Suffolk Street, near the Haymarket, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; and the deponent accordingly, the same day she received such message, went to the said Elizabeth Greene at the said John Fennymore's said house, and saw her in her lodgings or apartments there in company with the said Thomas Goddard; and the said Elizabeth then mentioned a quarrel or disagreement having happened between her husband, the said Reverend
John

John Greene and her ; that the deponent in the course of a week next after the circumstances last mentioned, and within the month of November last past, but the particular days she does not recollect, called again two or three different times at the said Elizabeth's lodgings before-mentioned, and saw her each time ; and also saw the said Thomas Goddard with her at each of such visits, but never saw the said John Greene, the producent there : and she believes the said John Greene hath lived separate and apart from his said wife for some time past, but how long she does not know ; nor can she further or otherwise depose.

ELIZABETH ELSTOBB,

30th December, 1772.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Magnant.

ELIZABETH MAGNANT, wife of
Peter Magnant, of Market Street, in the
parish

parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, aged about forty years, deposes and says, that she well knows the Reverend John Greene, clerk, the producent, and Elizabeth Greene, his wife, the other party in this cause; that she hath known the said John Greene for about twenty years past, and came to know him by means of his frequenting the deponent's father's house, in the city of Norwich, which was a public inn, known by the sign of the Dolphin, in St. Giles's, Broad Street, there; and she hath ever since known him, and occasionally seen him; that she hath known the said Elizabeth Greene, party in this cause, from her infancy, and came to know her by their living in the same street in the city of Norwich aforesaid, where the said Elizabeth was brought up, and her father lived and kept house there: and the deponent also remembers that the said John Greene frequented the deponent's said father's house, where he paid his addresses of courtship, and was married to the said Elizabeth, his wife, (then Elizabeth Hooke)

Hooke) which circumstance of their marriage happened, as she believes, about fifteen or sixteen years ago: that, after their said marriage, the said John and Elizabeth lived and cohabited together for some time as lawful husband and wife, at Grimston, in the county of Norfolk, and other places, and the deponent well knew both during their residence at Grimston; and they, on all occasions, owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be; and she also saith, that about seven years ago, according to the best of her recollection, as to the time, the said John and Elizabeth, the parties in this cause, went to live with their children, begotten of such marriage, at Lynn Regis, in the said county of Norfolk, where they hired a house, as the deponent hath been informed and believes; and then one Thomas Goddard of Lynn Regis, whom the deponent well knew at that time, and hath ever since known and been acquainted with, went to lodge and board with the said John and Elizabeth,

as the deponent hath been informed and believes : and some time after their so removing to Lynn, and whilst the said Thomas Goddard was with them, they removed into a house of the said Thomas Goddard's in Lynn aforesaid ; and the said Thomas continued their boarder, as the deponent hath been informed and believes ; her husband, Peter Magnant, having visited them and the said Thomas Goddard at both such houses, they being customers to the deponent and her said husband ; who, at that time, kept the Dolphin Inn before-mentioned ; the deponent having succeeded her father in such inn : that during the time the said Thomas Goddard boarded with the said John Greene and Elizabeth, his wife, it was generally reported, by their neighbours and acquaintance, that the said Elizabeth and the said Thomas Goddard carried on a criminal intercourse with each other, and committed the crime of adultery together : and she also saith, that, some time in the latter end of the year 1771, the said John Greene withdrew himself from bed, board, and mutual

mutual cohabitation with his wife, Elizabeth, owing, as the deponent hath been informed and believes, to his having discovered, or been informed of the criminal and adulterous intercourse between his said wife and the said Thomas Goddard: that, in the month of November last past, the deponent having heard that the said Elizabeth Greene and Thomas Goddard were in London, and that they lodged at the house of one John Fennymore, in Suffolk Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; she, the deponent, on or about the fourteenth, and also on or about the fifteenth or sixteenth days of the said month of November last, but which of those days in particular she cannot recollect, went to the said Mr. Fennymore's house, in Suffolk Street, to see the said Elizabeth Greene and Thomas Goddard, as old friends and acquaintances, to whom she was obliged on account of using her house at Norwich as before-mentioned: and she accordingly saw the said Elizabeth and Thomas, on both such days, in their apartment together

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ther in such house, and she had some conversation with them; and the said Thomas Goddard went by his own name there; for the deponent enquired for Mr. Goddard, on going thither, and was introduced to him and the said Elizabeth Greene accordingly; but whether the said Elizabeth then went by the name of Greene or Goddard, she does not know: that the deponent, on one of such visits, asked the said Elizabeth, how Mr. Greene did? meaning the said John Greene, her husband; to which she replied, that she had not seen him for some time, or to that effect; and further to the said articles she cannot depose.

ELIZABETH MAGNANT.

31st December, 1772.

The Deposition of Peter Magnant.

PETER MAGNANT, of Market Street, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman,

tleman, aged about twenty-seven years, saith, that he well knows the Reverend John Greene, the producent, and Elizabeth Greene, his wife, the other party in this cause, and hath known them respectively for about seven years past; and first came to know them by means of their being occasionally in the city of Norwich together, and at such times they frequented the deponent's house, which was a public inn, known by the sign of the Dolphin, situate in St. Giles's Broad Street, in Norwich aforesaid: and the said John and Elizabeth, at that time, lived or resided, and kept house at Lynn Regis, in the county of Norfolk; and the deponent, soon after he so came to know them, paid them a visit at their house in Lynn aforesaid; and Thomas Goddard at that time boarded and lodged with the said John Greene and Elizabeth, his wife: that the deponent then knew and was acquainted with the said Thomas Goddard, and became acquainted with him about the same period of time he so came to know the parties in this cause before-mentioned;

and by the same means, to wit, his frequenting the deponent's house: that the said John Greene, and Elizabeth, his wife, the parties in this cause, some time after the deponent had visited them at Lynn as aforesaid, but the time more particularly he cannot now recollect, removed from the house where the deponent so visited them to another house in the same town, belonging to the said Thomas Goddard, as the deponent understood; and the said Thomas Goddard went with them, and continued their boarder at such house: and the deponent visited them in such last mentioned house, and on all the occasions before-mentioned, the said John and Elizabeth constantly owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife, and were so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, by and amongst their neighbours, friends, acquaintance, and others: that at the time the said John and Elizabeth so lived or resided in Lynn Regis, and the said Thomas Goddard boarded with them, it was the general report of the neighbourhood, that the said
Eliza-

Elizabeth Greene and Thomas Goddard carried on a criminal and adulterous intercourse together: and some time in or about the year 1771, but the time more particularly he does not recollect, the said John Greene did, as the deponent hath been informed and believes, withdraw himself from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Elizabeth Greene, his wife, on account of the criminal intercourse betwixt the said Elizabeth and the said Thomas Goddard: that, in the month of November now last past, the deponent's wife, Elizabeth Magnant, having been informed that the said Elizabeth Greene and Thomas Goddard were in town together, went to see them at their lodgings, or apartments, in the house of one John Fennymore, in Suffolk Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex; and she, on her return home, informed the deponent of such circumstance; and the deponent also on the fifteenth or sixteenth day of November last past, visited the said Elizabeth Greene and Thomas Goddard, at their
said

saïd lodgings, and supped with them; and farther to the saïd article he cannot depose.

PETER MAGNANT.

31st December, 1772.

The Deposition of Ann Fennymore.

ANN FENNYMORE, wife of John Fennymore, of Great Suffolk Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, aged about thirty-five years, saith, that, on or about the ninth or tenth day of November now last past, a gentleman, who saïd his name was Goddard, took a first floor as lodgings for himself and a lady, of the deponent's husband, the saïd John Fennymore, in their house situate in Great Suffolk Street aforesaid; that such lodgings consisted of a dining-room, and a bed-chamber adjoining thereto, and in which room there was only one bed; that the saïd gentleman,

man, and a lady with him, came in the evening of the day he so took such lodgings, to the deponent's said house, and they ordered a fire to be lighted in the dining-room, and then went out again together; and said to the deponent, that they would return about eleven o'clock, and accordingly, soon after eleven o'clock that same night, the said Mr. Goddard and such lady returned to the deponent's said house; and soon afterwards went to bed together, naked and alone in one and the same bed: and the deponent, soon after they were got into bed, went into the bed-chamber to them with a lamp, which was to be kept burning all night, the deponent's maid-servant being ill and unable to attend them that night; that when she so went into such room with the lamp she saw the said Mr. Goddard, and the said lady in bed together, naked and alone; and the deponent tucked up the bed-clothes, as they laid in the bed together, and she verily and in her conscience believes that the said Mr. Goddard and such lady, whom the deponent then supposed

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posed to be his wife, had that night carnal knowledge of each other: that they continued in such lodgings for about ten days, and constantly and regularly, night after night, lay together, naked and alone, in one and the same bed, as the deponent verily believes; though she never, after the first night, as before-mentioned, saw them in bed together; for her maid-servant, Sarah Sutton, after such first night, usually attended them: that, during their stay at the deponent's house, a gentleman supped with them, and a lady or two called to visit them once or twice; but no other person visited them during such their stay, as the deponent believes: that the said gentleman was called Mr. Goddard during his stay, but she cannot recollect to have ever heard the lady called by any particular name; nor can she further or otherwise depose.

ANN FENNYMORE.

The

15th January, 1773.

The Deposition of Sarah Sutton.

SARAH SUTTON, of Great Suffolk Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged nineteen years and upwards, saith, that in the month of November last past, the deponent lived with John Fennymore, in Great Suffolk Street, as his servant, and she still continues to live with him in that capacity; that on a Monday, in the said month of November, but the particular day of the month she does not recollect, a gentleman, who said his name was Goddard, came to the deponent's said master's house in Suffolk Street, and took a lodging, consisting of a dining-room, and bed-chamber adjoining thereto; in which rooms there was only one bed for himself and a lady; and the said Mr. Goddard and such lady came that same evening, and took possession of their said lodgings, and they continued to lodge there for about ten days, and passed for man and wife:

and the deponent supposed them to be such, and used to call the lady, in speaking of her, by the name of Mrs. Goddard: that the night they so first came to lodge there, the deponent was not well, in consequence of which her mistress, Ann Fennymore, the wife of the said John Fennymore, attended Mr. Goddard and such lady, and saw them in bed together, as she informed the deponent: that, after such first night, the deponent constantly attended the said Mr. Goddard and such lady, who behaved to each other as man and wife in every respect; and constantly and regularly, night after night, during their said stay in such house, lay together, naked and alone in one and the same bed; and had, as the deponent supposes, carnal knowledge of each other; and the deponent each night saw them in bed together, naked and alone, when she attended them after their being in bed, to put the lamp (which they kept burning the whole night) by their bed-side, and to know if they wanted any thing; that there was not any other person of the name of Goddard, who

who, in the said month of November last, lodged in the said Mr. Fennymore's house, besides the said Mr. Goddard, and the lady who was with him, as before-mentioned: that, during their stay, they were visited some few times by a lady or two; and further she knows not to depose.

The Mark X of
SARAH SUTTON.

15th January, 1773.

The Deposition of John Fennymore.

JOHN FENNYMORE, of Great Suffolk Street, in the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, peruke-maker, aged thirty-three years and upwards, saith, that, on the tenth day of November last past, a gentleman, who said his name was Goddard, came to the deponent's house, and looked at a lodging which the deponent had to lett, consisting

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of a dining-room, and bed-chamber adjoining thereto, in which rooms there was only one bed ; and he informed the deponent that he wanted such lodgings for himself and his spouse, according to the best of the deponent's recollection as to the expression ; and he seemed to approve of the lodgings, and told the deponent he would give him an answer in half an hour ; and he also said, that he was just arrived in town off a journey : that his things were at the Golden Cross Inn, at Charing Cross, and that the lady was then at the Cardigan Tavern, Charing Cross : that he then went away, and in about a quarter of an hour afterwards returned with the lady in a coach, and they looked at the lodgings together ; and the lady approving of them, the said Mr. Goddard immediately agreed with the deponent for such lodgings, and the said Mr. Goddard and such lady came and took possession of such lodgings that evening : and continued to lodge there for about ten days ; during which time they behaved to, and treated each other as husband and wife, in
very

every respect ; and lay together naked and alone in one and the same bed, night after night, as the deponent hath been informed by his wife, and Sarah Sutton, his maid-servant, and which information he verily believes to be true : and he then understood from the said Mr. Goddard that the said lady, who so lived with him, was his wife ; and the deponent verily believed her to be such : that he had no other person of the name of Goddard lodging with him, or residing in his house at that time ; and since their quitting his said lodgings, the deponent hath been informed and verily believes, that such lady who so cohabited with the said Mr. Goddard, was not his wife, but the wife of the Reverend John Greene, party in this cause, and farther he cannot depose.

JOHN FENNYMORE.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a final decree or sentence was given to the following effect, viz. that Elizabeth Greene, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with a strange man, calling himself Thomas Goddard, and did violate her conjugal duty: it is therefore pronounced and decreed, that the said Reverend John Greene, clerk, ought by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Elizabeth Greene, his wife, &c. and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

H U G H L E W I S,

AGAINST

S U S A N N A L E W I S.

LIBEL given in the 3d of *May*,

1771.

IN the above-mentioned libel is set forth, that in or about the month of November, 1752, Hugh Lewis, and Susanna Lewis, (then Susanna Hale, otherwise Heale) were lawfully joined together in holy matrimony, according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, and afterwards lived and cohabited together as man and wife, till in or about the month of February, 1770; when the said Hugh Lewis was informed, that his said wife carried on a criminal correspondence with

with divers strange men, and committed adultery, particularly with Thomas Hogg, the said Hugh Lewis's clerk; that she afterwards went to live with the said Thomas Hogg, and assumed the name of Hogg, pretending to be the wife of the said Thomas Hogg: he therefore prays that right and justice may be effectually administered to him in the premises, &c.

27th May, 1771.

The Deposition of Maria Correney.

MARIA CORRENEY, of Cornhill, in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, spinster, aged forty-one years and upwards, saith, that she knows Susanna Lewis, (wife of Hugh Lewis) party in this cause, and came to know and be acquainted with her some short time before Easter 1770, by going to live with the said Susanna Lewis, as her servant; at which time she lived separate and apart from her
said

faid husband, Hugh Lewis, whom the deponent also very well knows; and hath lived with him, as his servant, for between four and five months past: that when the deponent went to live with the said Sufanna Lewis aforesaid, she kept a house in Marybone Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, and lived and cohabited with a young man, whose name was Thomas Hogg, and she went by the name of Hogg; and the said Sufanna Lewis and Thomas Hogg passed for husband and wife: and the deponent continued to live with them for about a month, during which time they constantly and regularly, night after night, used to lay together naked and alone in one and the same bed; and had, at all such times, as the deponent verily and in her conscience believes, carnal knowledge of each other; and in every respect behaved to each other as husband and wife: and the deponent very frequently saw the said Sufanna Lewis and Thomas Hogg in her bed together, naked and alone, by means of her attendance upon them as

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their

their servant; and particularly by having occasion, in the mornings, to go into their bed-chamber to carry the said Thomas Hogg's shoes, and to light their fire; at which times the said Sufanna Lewis used, upon the deponent's knocking at their chamber-door, to get up and let her in, and then go again to bed to the said Thomas Hogg, in the deponent's sight and presence, without any other clothing on besides her shift and night-cap; that the said Sufanna Lewis, when the deponent lived with her as aforesaid, appeared to be of the age of forty years and upwards, and the said Thomas Hogg about twenty years of age: and the said Sufanna Lewis gave out amongst her neighbours, at Marybone, and pretended that she was the wife of the said Thomas Hogg, but had been the wife and widow of a brewer; and that the said Thomas Hogg was a young man of fortune: that she knows the said Sufanna Lewis, who so lived and cohabited with the said Thomas Hogg, and went by his name as aforesaid, and Sufanna Lewis, (wife of Hugh Lewis)

party

party in this cause, to be one and the same person, by reason that on the twenty-sixth day of December last, the said Sufanna Lewis applied to her husband, the said Hugh Lewis, at his house in Cornhill, for money, but the said Hugh Lewis would not suffer her to come into his house, as he informed the deponent; but desired her to go to the inn, known by the sign of the Swan at Holborn Bridge, and told her he would come to her there: that, on the same day, and after she was gone, the said Hugh Lewis called to the deponent, who then lived with him as his servant, and told her she must go with him to the said inn, and see his wife, in order she might be satisfied she was the same person who so lived with the said Thomas Hogg, at Marybone as aforesaid: that the deponent accordingly went with him, in a coach, to the said inn, known by the sign of the Swan at Holborn Bridge; and the said Sufanna Lewis was called out of the inn, and came up to the coach-door; when the said Hugh Lewis told the deponent, that she, the said woman, who so came up

to the coach-door was his wife; and the deponent well knew her to be the same person with whom the deponent had lived as a servant at Marybone, and who then went by the name of Hogg, and passed for the wife of Thomas Hogg, as before-mentioned: and the said Susanna Lewis, whilst she was at the coach-door, as aforesaid, acknowledged that she knew the deponent; and then the said Hugh Lewis and the deponent went back to his house in Cornhill, without getting out of the coach, and left the said Susanna Lewis with the said Hugh Lewis's brother; and further she knows not to depose.

The Mark X of
MARIA CORRENEY.

28th May, 1771.

The Deposition of Charles Perkins.

CHARLES PERKINS, of Queen
Street, Cheapside, in the parish of St.
Pancras,

Pancras, Soper Lane, London, peruke-maker, aged twenty-fix years and upwards, faith, that he knows Sufanna Lewis, (wife of Hugh Lewis) party in this cause, and hath known her for upwards of twelve months past; and first came to know her in or about the month of February, 1770, at which time she came to lodge at the deponent's house in Queen Street afore-said, in company with a young man whose name was Thomas Hogg: and the said Sufanna Lewis then also went by the name of Hogg, and said that she was the wife of the said Thomas Hogg, and the lodgings were taken by her, as his wife; that the said Sufanna Lewis, calling herself Hogg, and the said Thomas Hogg, continued to lodge at the deponent's house about ten days; and, as he verily and in his conscience believes, lay together every night during that time, in one and the same bed, naked and alone; for their lodgings consisted of three rooms upon one floor, in one of which rooms their maid-servant, who came to the deponent's house with them, lay on a bed placed upon the floor;

floor; and in an adjoining room was the bed wherein they the said Sufanna Lewis and Thomas Hogg lay, as he verily believes; there not being any other bed in their apartments: that the deponent attended the said Thomas Hogg to dress his hair, either two or three mornings, in their said bed-chamber, and before the bed was made or put in order, that one of those mornings the said Sufanna Lewis was in the room with them during the whole time he was so dressing the said Thomas Hogg; and the deponent, at each of those times, observed the marks or impressions of two persons upon the said bed; and the said Sufanna Lewis and Thomas Hogg behaved with the same familiarity to each other as husband and wife, and called each other, "My Dear," in the deponent's presence; and that, in or about the beginning of the month of March, 1770, (the time more particularly he cannot set forth) the said Sufanna Lewis, and Thomas Hogg, quitted their lodgings at the deponent's house, and, as he has been informed and believes, went

went to live in Marybone Street; and when the said Sufanna Lewis went away from the deponent's house, she desired him and his family to take care of any letters that might come directed to the said Thomas Hogg, until she or the said Thomas Hogg should call for them; that at the time the said Thomas Hogg and Sufanna Lewis, who then went by the name of Hogg, lodged at the deponent's house, as aforesaid, she appeared to be between forty and fifty years of age; and the said Thomas Hogg did not appear to be more than twenty years of age: and this deponent also saith, that, since the commencement of this cause, the deponent went with the brother of the said Hugh Lewis, the pro-
ducent, down to a place called Busby in Hertfordshire, where the said Sufanna Lewis and Thomas Hogg then lived, and the deponent saw the said Sufanna Lewis, and she then acknowledged herself to be the wife of Hugh Lewis, party in this cause, and that she had lodged at the deponent's house as before-mentioned, with the said Thomas Hogg, and had passed for
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and reported herself to be his wife; that the deponent also knows Hugh Lewis, party in this cause, having several times seen him since the commencement of this cause, and is very certain he is not the person who so lodged with the said Susanna Lewis, at the deponent's house as before-mentioned; and further he knows not to depose.

CHARLES PERKINS.

28th May, 1771.

The Deposition of Elizabeth Perkins.

ELIZABETH PERKINS, wife of Charles Perkins, of Queen Street, Cheapside, in the parish of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, aged about thirty-three years, saith, that, in or about the latter end of the month of February, 1770, as she now best recollects as to time, a woman came to the deponent's house, and took a lodging for herself, her husband, and a maid-servant;

servant; and she informed the deponent that they were just come from Bristol, and wanted such lodgings till they could meet with a house, and that her name was Hogg: that the said woman, and a young man, whom she informed the deponent was her husband, and a maid-servant came to such lodgings accordingly, and continued in them for about ten days; during which time several letters came directed to the said young man, by the name of Hogg; that, during the time they so lodged at the deponent's house, they lived and cohabited together in every respect the same as man and wife, and lay together naked and alone in one and the same bed every night, as the deponent verily and in her conscience believes; for they had but two beds in their apartments, in one of which the maid-servant lay, and the other was for themselves; and they treated each other as man and wife, and called each other, "My Dear," in the deponent's hearing: that, from the deponent's house, the said Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, as they called themselves, went to live at Mary-

bone, as the deponent hath been informed and believes; that Mrs. Hogg appeared to the deponent to be between forty and fifty years of age, and Mr. Hogg about twenty years of age, at the time they lived at the deponent's house as aforesaid; that, since the time they quitted the deponent's house, she hath been informed, and verily believes, that the said woman, who went by the name of Hogg, and passed for the wife of the said Mr. Hogg, was not his wife, but the wife of Hugh Lewis, party in this cause, whom the deponent hath seen, and is certain he is not the person who lived or lodged at the deponent's house, as the husband of the said Mrs. Lewis, then calling herself Hogg, as before-mentioned; and further she knows not to depose.

ELIZABETH PERKINS.

The

10th June, 1771.

The Deposition of Henry Lewis.

HENRY LEWIS, of Gray's Inn, in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, aged forty-two years and upwards, saith, that he knows Hugh Lewis, the producent, is a near relation of his, and hath known him from his childhood; and also knows Susanna Lewis (wife of the said Hugh Lewis) the other party in this cause, and hath known her from about the year 1753, which was soon after her marriage to the said Hugh Lewis: that the said Hugh Lewis continued to live and cohabit with his said wife till in or about the month of February, 1770; at which time, articles of separation were entered into, by the said Hugh Lewis, and Susanna Lewis, his wife, and they have, in consequence thereof, as the deponent verily believes, since that time lived separate and apart from each other: and the deponent also saith, that the reason for such separation between

the said Hugh Lewis, and Susanna Lewis, his wife, was on account of a criminal and adulterous correspondence, which was then, and had for some time before been carried on, by the said Susanna Lewis, with one Thomas Hogg, the said Hugh Lewis's clerk, as the said Hugh Lewis informed the deponent; and which information he believes to be true; that the said Hugh Lewis, at all times behaved to the said Susanna Lewis, with great tenderness and affection, as the deponent verily believes.

This deponent further saith, that, upon the said Susanna Lewis's quitting the house of the said Hugh Lewis, her husband, in consequence of the article of separation before-mentioned, the said Thomas Hogg, Hugh Lewis's clerk, also quitted his service, and the said Susanna Lewis, and Thomas Hogg, took lodgings, and went to live, and cohabited together, as the deponent hath been informed and believes, at the house of Charles Perkins, in Queen Street, in the parish of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, where they continued some

short space of time, and went by the name of Hogg, and the said Sufanna Lewis, and Thomas Hogg, passed for husband and wife, and took their said lodgings as such; that, on quitting their said lodgings in Queen Street, the said Sufanna Lewis, and Thomas Hogg, took a house in Marybone Street, in the parish of St. Mary-le-bone, in the county of Middlesex, and there, as the deponent hath also been informed and believes, passed for, and lived and cohabited together as husband and wife, and went by the name of Hogg, and continued there for some time, but what particular time he cannot say.

He further depofes, that the said Sufanna Lewis is, as he verily believes, considerably above forty years of age, and the said Thomas Hogg is of the age of about twenty years, as he verily believes.

This deponent also saith, that Sufanna Lewis, who lived and cohabited with the aforefaid Thomas Hogg, as before-mentioned, and passed for his wife, and Sufanna Lewis, wife of Hugh Lewis, the
party

party complainant, and Sufanna Lewis, the party accused and complained of in this cause, was and is, to the deponent's certain knowledge, one and the same person, by reason that the deponent served the said Sufanna Lewis with the citation, issued in this cause, at a place called Busby in Hertfordshire, at which time the said Thomas Hogg was with her there; and the said Sufanna Lewis afterwards acknowledged to the deponent, that she had lived or lodged with the said Thomas Hogg, at the house of the said Charles Perkins, in Queen Street, in the parish of St. Pancras, Soper Lane, London, aforesaid: and farther to the said article he knows not to depose.

HENRY LEWIS,

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the evidence, and the pleadings in this cause, a final decree or sentence was given to the following effect, viz. that Susanna Lewis, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, being altogether unmindful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with a strange man, calling himself Thomas Hogg, and did violate her conjugal duty; Hugh Lewis, therefore, ought, by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with Susanna Lewis, his wife, &c. and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

STATE OF NEW YORK

Upon hearing the depositions of the
evidence, and the pleadings in this cause,
a final decree or sentence was given to the
following effect, viz. that Susan Lewis,
after the solemnization and consummation
of the marriage, being altogether unkind-
ful of her conjugal vow, &c. did, in the
years and months libelate, commit the
crime of adultery with a strange man,
calling himself Thomas Frogg, and did
violate her conjugal duty; Hugh Lewis,
therefore, ought, by law, to be divorced
and separated from bed, board, and ma-
tural cohabitation with Susan Lewis, his
wife, &c. and they are divorced and se-
parated accordingly.

E D W A R D P A Y N E,

A G A I N S T

S A R A H P A Y N E.

LIBEL given in the 15th of *May*,
1776.

THE above-mentioned libel sets forth,
that, in the months of June, July,
August, September, and October, 1763,
Edward Payne, made his courtship and
addresses in the way of marriage to Sarah
Payne (then Sarah Dunton, spinster) and
that on the twelfth of October, 1763,
they were lawfully joined together in holy
matrimony, according to the rites and ce-
remonies of the church of England: that
they lived and cohabited together as law-
ful husband and wife at Chelmsford, in
Essex, and consummated their marriage by
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carnal copulation: that Edward Payne is a man of a chaste and sober life and conversation, and of a mild, affable, and kind temper and disposition, and behaved towards his wife, in a very kind and affectionate manner, and as a fond and indulgent husband: that Sarah Payne was and is a woman of a lewd, vicious, and immodest life and conversation, and of an obstinate and perverse temper and disposition: that, about the latter end of the year 1773, or the beginning of the year 1774, Sarah Payne commenced an intimacy with Daniel Scratton, Esq. of Great Waltham, in the county of Essex, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and an officer in the militia of the said county: that many unbecoming and indecent familiarities were observed to pass between the said Sarah Payne and Daniel Scratton; that they frequently had the carnal use and knowledge of each other, and committed the crime of adultery together: the party proponent therefore prays that right and justice may be done in the premises, &c.

11th June, 1776.

The Deposition of William Watts.

WILLIAM WATTS, of Markstry, in the county of Effex, linen-draper, aged twenty-six years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, to the paper-writing or exhibit marked with the letter A, now produced to, and perused by the deponent, he saith, that he very well knows Edward Payne, of Chelmsford, in the county of Effex, and diocese of London, and Sarah Payne, his wife, of Chelmsford, in the county and diocese aforesaid, the parties in this cause; and came to know them by his going, about the middle of the month of May, 1774, to live with the said Edward Payne at Chelmsford, aforesaid, as his journeyman, he, the said Edward Payne, being then by business a linen-draper, woollen-draper, and hosier; and the deponent continued so to live with him till about the latter end of March last: that the deponent did not know the said parties till the time he went to live

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with

with the said Edward Payne, as aforesaid : that, during the time he lived with the said parties at Chelmsford aforesaid, the said Edward Payne and Sarah Payne (whose maiden-name the deponent always understood to have been Dunton) constantly owned and acknowledged each other as lawful husband and wife, and upon all occasions, to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, behaved to each other as such ; and were and are so commonly accounted, reputed, and taken to be, by their relations, friends, neighbours, and others ; and they lived and cohabited together, at Chelmsford aforesaid, as lawful husband and wife, till on or about the fourteenth of May, 1775, when the said Sarah Payne, formerly Dunton, left the said Edward Payne's house ; that, on the eleventh day of January, 1775, the said Edward Payne went to Bath for the benefit of his health, and returned on the twenty-second of February following ; but the said Sarah Payne did not go with him, but remained at her house at Chelmsford aforesaid ; and the deponent further
saith,

faith, that he doth verily believe that Edward Payne, batchelor, and Sarah Dunton, spinster, mentioned in the original entry, and who have subscribed the same, and Edward Payne, batchelor, and Sarah Dunton, spinster, mentioned in the copy or exhibit, marked with the letter A, and whose names appear as subscribed thereto; and Edward Payne, the party agent in this cause, and Sarah Payne, formerly Dunton, his wife, the other party in this cause, were and are the same persons.

He further depofes and fays, that, from what he faw of the faid Edward Payne, whilft he lived with him, as aforefaid, he hath every reason to believe, and doth believe, that the faid Edward Payne is as good a fort of a man as any in the kingdom; and a very sober man; and modest, and chaste in his conversation and behaviour, as far as the deponent ever faw or knew; and he is a man very much beloved in his neighbourhood, and he always behaved to his wife, the faid Sarah Payne, in all respects, as far as the deponent knows or ever faw, like an affectionate and indulgent

dulgent husband: and he used to let her have her own way, or do as she thought proper, in every thing; that the deponent, for reasons hereafter mentioned and set forth, doth verily believe the said Sarah Payne, formerly Dunton, to be a woman of a lewd and vicious disposition, and fond of the company of men: and she used to be frequently reading books that were not proper for a modest woman to read.

He also deposes and says, that he very well knows Daniel Scratton, Esq. of Great Waltham, in the county of Essex, and one of his Majesty's acting justices of the peace, and an officer in the militia of the said county; and came to know him by the said Daniel Scratton's living in the said Edward Payne's house when the deponent went to live there, in May, 1774, as aforesaid; and the deponent understood that the said Daniel Scratton had been there a few days, and had been an old acquaintance of the said Sarah Payne's; and that the excuse for the said Daniel Scratton's being there, was because the militia for the said county of Essex was,
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at that time, embodied for a month at Chelmsford; and the said Daniel Scratton was then an officer in the said militia, and, as the deponent understood, was to stay for such time at the said Edward Payne's house; but the said Daniel Scratton did, in fact, stay in the said house for about a twelvemonth; but the deponent doth believe, that the said Edward Payne often wished the said Daniel Scratton out of his house, for he used often to give hints as if he wished it: and the said Daniel Scratton did hire an house, nearly opposite to the said Edward Payne, pretending he would go to it; but it was several weeks after he had hired the said house before he went to live in it: the deponent further saith, that he had not been in the said Edward Payne's house a week before he suspected there was an improper connection between the said Daniel Scratton, and Sarah Payne, party in this cause, for the neighbours had given the deponent to understand, that the said Sarah Payne was a woman of a loose turn and disposition; and the deponent himself
very

very soon saw improper familiarities frequently pass between the said Daniel Scratton, and Sarah Payne; such as the said Sarah Payne's sitting in Daniel Scratton's lap, and jumping up if any body has come into the room: and the deponent hath seen him unbuckle her shoe, telling her that he would learn her how to buckle her shoe right; and the deponent hath, when he has been in the shop, as he has passed by and looked through a window (that looked into the parlour) several times seen the said Daniel Scratton playing and toying in the parlour with the said Sarah Payne; and sometimes kissing her near the fire-place, as far from the window as he could.

He further deposes and says, that he very well remembers, that, on the eleventh of January, 1775, that the said Edward Payne set out to go to Bath for his health, he being then in a very ill state of health, and left his wife, the said Sarah Payne, at his house at Chelmsford; and he did not return home till on or about the twenty-second of February following: and the
depo-

deponent remembers the time, because he made a memorandum thereof; and the said Edward Payne was then rather weaker and worse in his health than when he went to Bath as aforesaid: that the deponent doth believe that the said Edward Payne did, before he went to Bath, request his said wife to let Miss Ann Soames, the deponent's fellow-witness, (who then lived in the house and worked at her needle and assisted sometimes in the shop) to lye in the same bed with her, during his absence; and that the said Sarah Payne said she should do so; for the deponent remembers hearing the said Edward Payne say, that he desired that Miss Soames should lye with his wife: and that the wife, on the evening he went away for Bath, said she should do so; but the deponent doth believe that the said Miss Soames did not lye with the said Sarah Payne, during the time the said Edward Payne was absent, at least not for above a night or two; for the deponent very well remembers, that a short time before the said Edward Payne returned home from Bath, that he heard

the said Miss Soames ask the said Sarah Payne what she must say to Mr. Payne, in case he asked her, when he came home, whether she had lain with her during the time of his absence, when the said Sarah Payne knew she had not so done? to which the said Sarah Payne replied, "You must say you have lain with me," or she used words to that effect; and when the said Edward Payne came home, the deponent remembers hearing the said Sarah Payne and Miss Soames tell him, that they had lain together during his absence.

He further deposes and says, that the bed-chamber wherein the said Sarah Payne constantly lay in her said husband's house, and the bed-chamber therein which was set apart for the said Daniel Scratton, and where he used almost constantly to lye when the said Edward Payne was at home, were nearly on the same floor up one pair of stairs, and on different sides of the said passage, her chamber being to the left, and his, the said Daniel Scratton's, chamber to the right, and a few steps short of the top of the said stairs; that the said

Daniel

Daniel Scratton used to have his bed warmed when the said Edward Payne was at home if it was cold weather; and the deponent well knows that the maid-servant, Catherine Diniford, (his fellow-witness in this cause) used to carry up the warming-pan constantly to the said Daniel Scratton's bed, during the time the said Edward Payne was at Bath, and to come down stairs and put her head in at the parlour-door, and tell the said Daniel Scratton, (who was sitting in the parlour alone with the said Sarah Payne) that his bed was warmed, and then came down into the kitchen, and used, together with the deponent and Miss Soames, to laugh very heartily, because she, the said Catherine Dinniford, used to carry up the said warming-pan as aforesaid, but without any coal or any thing in it; for they used in their own minds to think that, during the absence of the said Edward Payne, he, the said Daniel Scratton, used to lye in the same bed, in which she, the said Sarah Payne lay, in her own bed-chamber, and not in his, the said Daniel Scratton's own

bed-chamber, for which reason it was quite unnecessary for him to have his own bed warmed: that the said Daniel Scratton used, in general, to go up stairs, as if to bed, in a few minutes after the said Catherine Dinniford told him his bed was warmed, as aforesaid: that the deponent doth believe, that when the said Edward Payne was at home, that his, the said Daniel Scratton's, bed was then really warmed, but the deponent never heard him, the said Daniel Scratton, make any complaint during the time the said Edward Payne was from home: that his, the said Daniel Scratton's, bed was not warmed, and farther to the said article he cannot depose.

To the twelfth, fifteenth, and sixteenth articles of the said libel, he deposes and says, that he very well remembers, that one morning, during the time the said Edward Payne was at Bath, that the said Catherine Dinniford said, that she had found the said Daniel Scratton's night-cap in her mistress's bed whilst she was making it; and that her mistress, the said

Sarah

Sarah Payne, had given her six pounds not to speak of it: and he also saith, that there was a bathing-tub in the out-house, in the yard of the said Edward Payne's house at Chelmsford; and the said Daniel Scratton used sometimes to undress himself and go into the tub, and hath done the same as well when the said Edward Payne has been at home as abroad; and the said Sarah Payne used sometimes to go into the yard to the pump, which was very near the said out-house, when the said Daniel Scratton has been naked and bathing in the tub; but the deponent doth not know that she used to see the said Daniel Scratton at that time, unless she peeped through the crevices of the out-house; but they used to speak to one another frequently at such time, and to splash water together; that is to say, she used to splash water from the pump against the outside boards of the out-house; and he, the said Daniel Scratton used all that time to do the same from the tub to the outside boards of the out-house; and they used to laugh and talk to each other: and the de-

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ponent further saith, that, one night, during the time of the said Edward Payne's absence from home, and whilst he was at Bath as aforesaid, and, as the deponent verily believes, in the month of February, 1775, he, the deponent, was gone up stairs to his room to bed in the garret, it being then about ten and eleven o'clock, but he was not undressed; that the aforesaid Miss Ann Soames had been up stairs in the nursery to see that the fire was put out, and was just gone down stairs; and the deponent's door being open, and the said Miss Soames seeing him, the deponent beckoned him to come down stairs, and he went down stairs directly; and she told the deponent, that he might hear them together in Mrs. Payne's room if he had a mind to listen; (meaning them, the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Scratton, in her, the said Sarah Payne's, bed-chamber) that the deponent and the said Miss Soames did then listen together for about ten minutes, or more, very near the door of her the said Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber; and the deponent then heard and could clearly distinguish

tinguish the voices of them, the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Scratton, as if talking together in the bed in the said bed-chamber, in a low voice or whisper; and, at the same time, he also heard (as did likewise the said Miss Soames) the said Sarah Payne's bed crack, and make a noise as if two persons were therein, and were in the act of carnal enjoyment; and the deponent also plainly heard the said Sarah Payne cry out, "O Christ," (which was an expression she used frequently to make use of) and presently afterwards she laughed; that the deponent and the said Miss Soames then went away, and about eight o'clock the next morning, (for the deponent was upon the watch) the deponent heard the said Sarah Payne's bed-chamber door unlocked, and through the parlour-door, (which the deponent had opened a little for that purpose, and commanding a full view of the stairs) the deponent saw the said Daniel Scratton come, as if from the said Sarah Payne's room, into his own room: and the deponent also saith, that, from the aforesaid circumstances,

stances, he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that they, the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Seratton, had lain all the preceding night in her, the said Sarah Payne's, bed-chamber, naked and alone, and that they then had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the crime of adultery together: and the deponent farther saith, that a night or two after the aforesaid transaction, he, the deponent, being desirous of watching the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Seratton still farther, and having gone up to his own room, as if to bed, came half way down the garret stairs, and sat in the dark; and in five or six minutes time, the deponent heard the said Sarah Payne come a little way into the passage, out of her own bed-chamber, and heard her say, as if calling in rather a low voice, "Mr. Seratton," and immediately the said Daniel Seratton's chamber-door opened; and the said Daniel Seratton (who was not undressed) came out and went directly into the said Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber; and the boards, as he went along (for he is a
lusty

lusty man) cracked ; that as soon as the said Daniel Scratton was gone into the said Sarah Payne's bed-chamber, the door of the said chamber was immediately locked and bolted ; that the deponent could see the said Daniel Scratton go out of his own room, and pull the door to after him, by means of a light which was in the said Daniel Scratton's bed-chamber, and which he constantly burned ; that there was a door at the bottom of the said garret-stairs, but it was through a large crevice over the said door that the deponent could plainly see the said Daniel Scratton, as aforesaid ; that, on the next morning, about eight o'clock, the deponent saw the said Daniel Scratton go into his own room, from her, the said Sarah Payne's, bed-chamber, as he had seen him once before herein set forth ; that the deponent doth verily believe that they, the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Scratton did, the preceeding night, lie together all night, in her, the said Sarah Payne's, bed, naked and alone, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the crime

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of adultery together ; that the deponent did not watch the said Daniel Scratton the night afterwards, to see whether he again went into the said Sarah Payne's bed-chamber ; but for ten or twelve mornings one after another, (besides the aforefaid two mornings) he, the deponent, as he stood for that purpose in the parlour, (as he had done before) plainly saw the said Daniel Scratton go into his own chamber about eight o'clock, or a little later, as if from the said Sarah Payne's bed-chamber ; but the deponent could not see her bed-chamber door, but the deponent is certain, in his own mind, that he must have come from her bed-chamber, for the deponent doth not know where else he could come from ; for though Miss Soames's room is not far from the said Sarah Payne's, yet there was no intimate kind of footing between the said Miss Soames and Daniel Scratton ; and nobody else in the house lay near the said Mrs. Payne ; that the deponent doth verily and in his conscience believe, that they, the said Sarah Payne, and Daniel Scratton, had the several nights,
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preceding the said ten or twelve mornings, (he saw the said Daniel Seratton go into his own room as aforesaid) lain naked and alone together, in her, the said Sarah Payne's, bed all night, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the crime of adultery together, unknown to the said Edward Payne, the producent in this cause, the husband of her, the said Sarah Payne: and the deponent further saith, that he doth verily believe, that during all, or the greatest part of the time that the said Edward Payne was from home, and at Bath for his health, as aforesaid, which was about six weeks, that they, the said Sarah Payne, party in this cause, and Daniel Seratton, Esq. carried on a continual, criminal, and adulterous intercourse and connection together.

He also deposes and says, that he hath been informed and doth believe, that some months after the said Sarah Payne went away from the said Edward Payne's house, in May, 1775, to wit, in or about the month of October following, she, the said

Sarah Payne, was brought to-bed of a boy, which the said Edward Payne declared, in the deponent's presence, was not his, the said Edward Payne's, child; but farther to the said article he cannot depose.

He also deposes and says, that two or three days before the fourteenth of May, 1775, he, the deponent, being questioned by Thomas Gregson Payne, Esq. (who had then lately come out of Norfolk, in consequence of a letter, as the deponent understood he had received from somebody, about the criminal connection of the said Sarah Payne, and the said Daniel Scratton with each other) and he desired to tell what he knew about the matter; did acquaint the said Thomas Gregson Payne (he being the said Edward Payne's brother) what he knew as before set forth, that, in consequence thereof, the said Thomas Gregson Payne did, at the desire and request of the said Edward Payne, his brother, (but who did not choose to be then in the house) turn the said Daniel Scratton and Sarah Payne out of the said Edward Payne's house, or else directed them

them to leave the said house ; for, on the said fourteenth of May, 1775, they both left the said house, and have not, at any time since returned to live, or in the least to dwell in the said house, though she, the said Sarah Payne, once since, came to the house, but the said Edward Payne turned her out immediately ; and farther to the said article he cannot depose.

To the twenty-second and twenty-third articles of the said libel, and to the paper-writing or exhibit marked with the letter B, therein exhibited, and now produced and shewn to the deponent, he saith, that he doth verily believe that Edward Payne, and Sarah Payne, his wife ; and Daniel Scratton, mentioned as articulate in the original verdict articulate, and in the said exhibit marked with the letter B, purporting to be a copy thereof, and Edward Payne, and Sarah, his wife, parties in this cause, and Daniel Scratton articulate, were and are the same persons, and not diverse : that the deponent was examined in December last, as a witness at Guildhall, London, in the suit articulate brought by
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the said Edward Payne, against the said Daniel Scratton, Esq. for criminal conversation with his wife, the said Sarah Payne: and the deponent further saith, that he doth verily and in his conscience believe, that, from the time the said Edward Payne, party in this cause, was first informed of the criminal conversation carried on between his wife, the said Sarah Payne, party in this cause, and the said Daniel Scratton, Esq. articulate, he hath not ever cohabited, or had any intercourse whatever with her, the said Sarah Payne; and cannot depose.

WILLIAM WATTS.

12th June. 1776.

The Deposition of Ann Soames.

ANN SOAMES, of Danbury, in the county of Essex, spinster, aged nineteen years and upwards, a witness produced and sworn, saith, that she very well
knows

knows Edward Payne, of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, and diocese of London, and Sarah Payne, his wife, the parties in this cause; and, in the month of October, 1773, this deponent (having known the said parties some years) went at the request of the said Sarah Payne, (whose sister had lived with her, but was then lately married) to live with her as a friend and companion, at Chelmsford aforesaid, and continued so to do till March, 1775: that, during the time she lived in the house with the said parties in this cause, they, the said parties, lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife, and treated and acknowledged each other as such: the deponent further saith, that she doth believe that Edward Payne, bachelor, and Sarah Dunton, spinster, mentioned in the original entry, and who have subscribed the same; and Edward Payne, bachelor, and Sarah Dunton, spinster, mentioned in the exhibit marked A, and whose names appear as subscribed thereto; and Edward Payne, the party agent in this cause, and Sarah Payne, his wife, the
other

other party in this cause, were and are the same persons.

She further deposes and says, that so long as she hath known the said Edward Payne, she hath always looked upon him to be a man of a virtuous and sober life and conversation, and of a good-natured and affable temper and disposition; and he bears a very good character: and, to the very best of the deponent's knowledge and belief, he always behaved in a very kind and indulgent manner to his wife; and the deponent thinks he was rather too indulgent to his said wife; and he used to be, in general, thought so: the deponent farther saith, that she looks upon the said Sarah Payne to be a woman of a very loose turn and disposition, and very fond of pleasure and the company of men; and, when the deponent lived with her, her conversation was sometimes not becoming a modest woman; and she would sometimes, though not very often, read books that were improper for modest persons to read: and the said Sarah Payne

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constantly used paint on her face, and made no secret of her doing so.

She also says, that she very well knows Daniel Scratton, Esq. of Great Waltham, in the county of Essex, and an officer in the militia of the said county: that, in the month of May, 1774, (the said militia for the county of Essex, in which the said Daniel Scratton was then an officer, being embodied at Chelmsford aforesaid) the said Daniel Scratton came to lodge for a month in the said Edward Payne's house: that the deponent had never seen the said Daniel Scratton before the said month of May, 1774, except once or twice, for a short time, at the said Edward Payne's house, about a month or two before he came to live in the house: that the deponent believes the said Edward Payne was willing for the said Daniel Scratton to lodge in the house for about a month, for he was a very good customer to him, who was, by business, a linen and a woollen-draper; but the deponent doth not think that he meant he should stay any longer: and the deponent did not understand that

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he was to stay longer than a month; but Mr. Scratton did not go away at the expiration of the month, but staid a twelve-month, as the deponent believes; and she left him there in March, 1775, when she came away; but he used, in general, to dine, and transact his business as a justice of the peace, at the coffee-house in Chelmsford, but used constantly to lay at Mr. Payne's house: that the deponent believes Mr. Payne, after the month was expired, wished for Mr. Scratton to leave his house; for he had told the deponent, about that time, that he had given him warning to go, but he would not go; 'till after he had been there near three quarters of a year, or more, he hired a house nearly opposite to that of Mr. Payne's, merely to pretend that he was going away.

She further deposes and says, that, some time in the month of January, 1775, Mr. Payne went to Bath, merely for his health, for he was in a very low and ill state of health; and he had an opportunity of going with one Mr. Clarke (since deceased) a relation of his, who was also going to Bath

Bath for his health ; that Mr. Payne had been ill some time before he went to Bath ; that he was gone five weeks, and then returned home to Chelmsford : that Mr. Scratton was gone to his farm, somewhere in Essex, when Mr. Payne went to Bath ; and the deponent did not know when he was expected back : that, either just before, or soon after Mr. Payne went to Bath, Mrs. Payne told the deponent, that Mr. Payne had desired that she would let her, the deponent, lay in the same bed with her during his absence, and that she had said, that she, the deponent, should do so ; and the deponent did, for two or three nights, lay in the same bed with Mrs. Payne, but Mr. Scratton being then returned, Mrs. Payne told the deponent that she had rather lay alone, for she could not sleep with a woman ; and the deponent therefore did not lay with her afterwards ; but Mrs. Payne told her husband, when he returned from Bath, that the deponent had lain with her during his absence ; and the deponent imagines he believed her, for the deponent did not contradict it ; and

Mrs. Payne had desired the deponent to say she had lain with her, in case Mr. Payne asked her; which the deponent thought she could say, as she had lain two or three nights with her, as aforesaid.

She further says, that the bed-chamber wherein Mrs. Payne used to lay in her husband's house, and the bed-chamber therein which was let or set apart for Mr. Scratton, and wherein he used to lay when Mr. Payne was at home, were up one pair of stairs, and nearly on the same floor; and what prevented their being quite on the same floor, was, that Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber was within two or three steps of the top of the first pair of stairs, on the right-hand side, and Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber was on the left-hand side of the landing-place, at the top of the said first pair of stairs: the deponent further saith, that Mr. Scratton used, in cold weather, generally to have his bed warmed; but when Mr. Payne was gone to Bath, as aforesaid, Mr. Scratton's bed was seldom really warmed, though the servant, Catherine Dinniford, used constantly to pretend

pretend to warm his bed, and to go up stairs with the warming-pan ; but sometimes she carried the pan up without any coals in it ; and the reason of her so doing was, because (as the said Catherine Dinniford said, and the deponent really believed to be the case) in the absence of Mr. Payne, Mr. Scratton did not lay in his own bed, but with Mrs. Payne in her bed.

She also says, that, during the time Mr. Payne was at Bath, Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton used to be almost always alone together, in Mr. Payne's house at Chelmsford, in the parlour, and to sup there alone ; except that the deponent did sometimes (though very seldom) sup with them ; for she did not like Mr. Scratton, nor to be in their company : she further saith, that, one morning, during Mr. Payne's absence from home, as aforesaid, but she cannot remember the time more particularly, Catherine Dinniford told the deponent, that in making her mistress's bed she had found Mr. Scratton's night-cap and shirt, under the cushion in the arm-chair,

chair, close to Mrs. Payne's bed-side, and that she had not taken them away : that the deponent, out of curiosity, went up stairs into Mrs. Payne's room, and saw the said cap, and a dirty shirt, as the said Catherine Dinniford had described them ; and the deponent observed the said night-cap, was different from Mr. Payne's, being tied with a blue ribbon, which ribbon she knew to belong to Mrs. Payne : that she did not observe whether the bed was much tumbled or not, and she should not have looked at the night-cap, if Catherine Dinniford had not called to the deponent as she was going into the nursery : the deponent further saith, that, one evening, about eleven o'clock, the deponent's fellow-witness in this cause, William Watts (the said Mr. Payne's journeyman) having told the deponent, that he had several times watched, and seen Mr. Scratton go into Mrs. Payne's bed-room at night, and that the deponent might satisfy herself, and see if he was there then, or not, by making any excuse, and going into the said bed-chamber ; the deponent did therefore
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go into the said room, and on her going into the room (but she cannot tell whether the door was shut or not) she plainly saw Mr. Scratton, who was then endeavouring to get under the said Mrs. Payne's bed: (the only bed in the room) that, as soon as the deponent saw him, she came immediately out of the room, and went down stairs into the kitchen: that Mrs. Payne was then by herself in the parlour, and Mr. Scratton had been gone up, as if to bed, about a quarter of an hour; and Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton had spent the evening together in the parlour: that when the deponent came out of Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, Mr. Scratton said something to the deponent, but she could not understand what it was, for she came out of the room in a great hurry.

This deponent further saith, that one morning, about eight o'clock, whilst Mr. Payne was at Bath, as aforesaid, the deponent was going along the passage below stairs, into the kitchen, and then plainly saw (for she had a full view of the first pair of stairs) the said Mrs. Payne come
out

out of Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber, and go towards her own chamber; and Mrs. Payne had then only her shift and under-petticoat on, and her night-cap: that the deponent doth verily believe Mr. Scratton was, at that time, in his own bed-chamber, because Mrs. Payne had hardly gone up the two or three steps into the landing-place, before Mr. Scratton came out of his bed-chamber, and came down stairs: and this deponent saith, that, one evening, between ten and eleven o'clock, before Mr. Payne's return from Bath, (the deponent having been up stairs into the nursery, where she usually went in order to see that the fire was out) in coming down stairs, and going along the landing-place to her own bed-chamber, which was the next to Mrs. Payne's, but divided by a closet, heard Mr. Scratton whispering in Mrs. Payne's room; and the deponent, being desirous that the said William Watts should hear the same likewise, called to him gently, and beckoned him to come down, for he was in his own room going to bed: that the reason of the deponent's

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having called William Watts down was, because he often had said, that he did not believe there was any criminal connection between Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton; or, at least, that he did not like to say any thing about it till he was sure; and the deponent then thought that he might be convinced: that William Watts, having come from his own room in the garret, he and the deponent did accordingly listen, for about ten minutes, at Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber door, or very near it; and the deponent did then very plainly hear Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton talking together in the bed, in the said bed-chamber, in a low voice, but the deponent could not distinguish what they said, but could plainly hear Mrs. Payne say, "Oh Christ!" and then laugh presently afterwards; and the deponent believes that William Watts heard the same: that the deponent and William Watts then went away to their respective rooms: that the deponent doth not particularly remember whether she heard the bed crack, or make a noise, at the aforesaid time; but she very well re-
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members one other evening, (before Mr. Payne's return from Bath) hearing Mrs. Payne's bed crack, or make a noise; and the deponent doth verily believe that, at that time, Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton were in bed together: the deponent also saith, that she doth verily and in her conscience believe, that, at the time she and William Watts listened at Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber door, as aforesaid, Mrs. Payne, and Mr. Scratton were then in bed together, and lay all that night in Mrs. Payne's bed, naked and alone together, and committed the crime of adultery: she also saith, that, on the morning, after the deponent had seen Mr. Scratton under Mrs. Payne's bed, as aforesaid, he, the said Mr. Scratton, when he came down stairs, spoke to the deponent, and said, "Don't say any thing, I only wanted " to speak to Mrs. Payne," or words to that effect; thereby meaning for the deponent to take no notice of her having seen him the preceding night in Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, trying to get under the bed: the deponent further saith, that, when she
hath

hath been below stairs in a morning, during the absence of Mr. Payne from home, she hath several mornings, about eight or nine o'clock, seen Mr. Scratton coming, as if from Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, and going into his own room: and the deponent believes he came from Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, because there were no stairs immediately by Mrs. Payne's room, for him to have gone up; and he could have no business that way, unless he had been to have gone to Mrs. Payne's room: and the deponent further saith, that a few nights after Mr. Payne returned from Bath, and after he had been in bed, he rang his bell about ten o'clock, and the deponent went up stairs; and he asked where Mrs. Payne was, and said she was killing him by inches; and spoke of her keeping the family up; for Mr. Payne was then very ill: and the said Mrs. Payne was sitting in the parlour with Mr. Scratton, who had not long come in; and they staid together in the parlour alone till about twelve o'clock: the deponent further saith, that, one Sunday afternoon,

(after Mr. Payne's return from Bath) Mrs. Payne, Mr. Scratton, and the deponent, being in the house alone together, (Mr. Payne being gone to Malden with Mr. Watts, and no one else at home) Mrs. Payne said she would not go to church that afternoon; that the deponent therefore went alone to church, and, in her return, she saw Mr. Scratton coming, as he had often done before, as if from Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber: that the deponent then went up stairs to Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, and found her there alone, with her gown and cap off, making up the bed, which seemed tumbled: and the deponent saith, that, from all the before-mentioned circumstances, she doth verily and in her conscience believe, that, during the time Mr. Scratton lived in Mr. Payne's house, that Mr. Scratton and Mrs. Payne carried on a criminal connection with each other, and frequently committed the crime of adultery together.

She further deposes and says, that she believes, that when Mr. Payne went to Bath, as aforesaid, his wife was with child, because

because she miscarried a day or two after he went, as the nurse, and the said Catherine Dinniford told the deponent, and which she believes to be true: that the deponent hath been informed and believes, that Mrs. Payne was, in October last, brought to bed of a boy; but she hath never spoken to Mrs. Payne, since the deponent left the house, in March, 1775, as aforesaid.

She further saith, that she doth verily believe, that the said Edward Payne hath never lived or cohabited with, or had any intercourse whatever with his said wife, since he was first informed of her criminal conversation with Daniel Scratton, Esq. but the deponent was not at the house when the same was discovered to the said Edward Payne; but, from information, believes, that Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton were ordered to leave the said Edward Payne's house together on the same day: the deponent further saith, that she was examined as a witness at the trial at Guildhall.

ANN SOAMES.

15th June, 1776.

The Deposition of Sarah Allen.

SARAH ALLEN, of Woodham Mortimer, in the county of Essex, spinster, aged twenty-two years and upwards, deposes and says, that for seven years last past, and upwards, she hath known Edward Payne, of Chelmsford, in Essex, and Sarah Payne, his wife, the parties in this cause, and came to know them, by the deponent's having been born, and having resided in Chelmsford, aforesaid: and, on or about the eighth of March, 1775, the deponent went to live as servant with the said parties in this cause, at their house in Chelmsford aforesaid; and the deponent continued to live in the said house till about March last, when Mr. Payne, having left off business, broke up house-keeping: that the deponent hath always, as long as she has known the said parties, looked upon, and believed them to be lawful husband and wife; and the deponent saith, that she doth firmly believe, that

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that the said Edward Payne was and is a man of a sober and virtuous life and conversation, and he bears a very good character among his neighbours at Chelmsford, and not without deserving it: that the deponent knows, whilst she lived with the parties in this cause, that Mr. Payne behaved like a very indulgent and good husband to his said wife; and the deponent hath always heard him spoken of as such: the deponent further saith, that, from what she has seen and heard in the behaviour and conversation of the said Mrs. Payne, the deponent believes that she was and is a woman of a loose and immodest life and conversation; and violent, at times, in her temper; and she commonly used paint on her face; and the deponent has often seen the paint on the dressing-table: and the deponent believes she used to read indecent or improper books, for the deponent once took a very indecent book, with prints in it, from out of Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, and which book the deponent afterwards burnt.

She

She further deposes and says, that she very well knows Daniel Scratton, Esq. and when she went to live with the parties in this cause, in March, 1775, as aforefaid, the said Daniel Scratton was a lodger in Mr. Payne's house: that Mr. Payne had then been to Bath, and was returned home some short time before the deponent went to live with him: that the bed-chamber, wherein Mrs. Payne constantly lay, was up one pair of stairs, and on the left side of the landing-place, in going up; and Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber was on the right-hand side, and within two or three stairs of the said landing-place: that Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton used to be a good deal together, and alone together in the parlour; and Mr. Payne's children have several times been sent out of the parlour when Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton have been there alone together; and the eldest child used to come into the kitchen, and say that her mamma had given her a halfpenny to go out of the parlour; and that Mr. Scratton was there, and that she knew she must not be there then:

then : that Mrs. Payne once or twice desired the deponent to go to bed, and said, that she would sit up for Mr. Scratton ; and the deponent has accordingly gone to bed, and left Mrs. Payne up : that, at such times, Mr. Payne, who was but in a poor state of health, was gone to bed, and he used to ring his bell, and when the deponent has gone up, he would ask if Mrs. Payne was not coming up to bed ; and also to ask the deponent if she could not set up for Mr. Scratton.

She also deposes and says, that, on the Wednesday morning, next before Good-Friday, in the year 1775, the deponent got up very early, in order to get some breakfast for her master, who was going to Barking, in Essex, in a one-horse chaise, with his eldest daughter : that Mr. Payne, and his said daughter, went out about a quarter of an hour before six o'clock ; that neither Mrs. Payne nor Mr. Scratton were then up ; that, almost immediately after Mr. Payne and his daughter were gone, Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber bell rang, and the deponent went up stairs, and found

Mrs. Payne alone in bed, in her own bed-chamber ; that she then desired the deponent not to disturb her, for she had not had much rest, and she was very sleepy : that the deponent therefore came down stairs, and went about her work : that, a little before seven o'clock in the said morning, Susannah Reed, the nurse who took care of the children in the nursery, came down stairs and wanted some sugar ; that there being none in the kitchen, the nurse wanted the deponent to go and ask her mistress for her keys to get some ; but the deponent said, she was ordered not to disturb her mistress, as she was very sleepy : that the nurse saying, if the deponent did not go, she would, as it was for the children's breakfast : that therefore the deponent went up stairs into Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber, and opened the door gently, and went to the bed-side ; but Mrs. Payne was not then in her bed, nor in her room : that the deponent was much surprized thereat ; that she then saw all the cloaths that Mrs. Payne had worn the preceding day (except her under-petticoat, stockings, and

and shift) lying near the bed, and about in the room: that the deponent then went into the dining-room, on the same floor, thinking her mistress might be there, but did not find her there: that the deponent then went into the red room, next to the dining-room, and did not find her there: that then the deponent went into the nursery, and into William Watts's room, but Mrs. Payne was not in either of those rooms: that the deponent then came down stairs; and, as she came by the bed-chamber where Mr. Scratton lay, (she having a strong suspicion that Mrs. Payne was there) said, loud enough to be heard in that room, "I wonder where my mistress is;" and then went into the kitchen, and then she pulled off her shoes, being determined to satisfy herself, and know whether, what was in general said of Mrs. Payne, in Chelmsford, was really true, or not: that the deponent then went up stairs without her shoes, and sat herself down on the stairs, opposite Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber door: that after the deponent sat there for about ten or

twelve minutes, she saw Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber door open, and Mrs. Payne coming out of the said room : that Mrs. Payne, on seeing the deponent, immediately shut to the door, and kept in the said room ; that she had then nothing on (for the deponent could see her very plainly) but her shift, under-petticoat, stockings, and night-cap : that the deponent then went down stairs into the kitchen, and, in a few minutes, the red-room bell rung, and the deponent accordingly went up to the red-room ; and there was Mrs. Payne, with nothing but her shift, under-petticoat, stockings, and night-cap on, as aforesaid : that Mrs. Payne asked the deponent if she wanted her ; but the deponent said very boldly, " Lord, Madam, where have " you been ?" And Mrs. Payne said, she was only there (meaning in the red-room) to which the deponent said, that was impossible, for the deponent had been in that room, (meaning the red-room) and that she (the said Mrs. Payne) was not there ; and that, when she came out, she had shut the door, and turned the key : that Mrs. Payne

Payne then seemed much confused: and the deponent further saith, that between the time that Mrs. Payne had rung her own bell, and directed the deponent not to disturb her, and the time that the nurse came down for some sugar, as aforesaid, the deponent had had occasion to go for something out of the nursery; and, on her coming down stairs, she observed Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber door to be then shutting, or putting to softly: that, from all the circumstances aforesaid, the deponent doth verily believe, that on the said Wednesday morning, Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton were naked and alone in bed together, in Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber, and that they committed adultery together.

She further deposes, that, one day, whilst she lived with the said parties in this cause, and, as the deponent thinks, after the circumstances before set forth, Mrs. Payne ordered the deponent to put clean sheets on her bed, and also on Mr. Scratton's bed; which the deponent accordingly did: that the deponent thinks Mr. Payne was
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then gone to London, but is not quite certain whether he was gone there or not, but is certain he was not then at home : that, when the deponent put on clean sheets, she turned the bed down, and drew the curtains of Mr. Scratton's bed in the evening, and, in the morning, she found Mr. Scratton's bed as she had left it the preceding night ; any more than it appeared as if somebody had sat down upon it ; and the deponent is certain that it had not been lain in the preceding night, for, in the morning, the deponent undrew the curtains, and put the bed smooth, without making it afresh, there being no occasion : that the deponent is certain Mr. Scratton had laid in Mr. Payne's house the preceding night, for though the deponent was not up when Mr. Scratton came home that night, yet she set his rush-light in the chimney, as usual, and she remembers seeing him come down stairs about eight o'clock the next morning, in his morning-dress, with a basin and a towel in his hand, for some water, which the deponent gave him : the deponent also saith, that,

on the said morning, when she went to make Mrs. Payne's bed, she observed that it was very much tumbled, and appeared to have the marks or prints of two persons having lain therein the preceding night: that, from Mr. Scratton's bed not having been lain in the preceding night, and Mrs. Payne's bed being very much tumbled, and Mr. Payne's being from home; and from the said several circumstances herein before set forth, the deponent doth verily believe, that Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton did, on the said night, lay together in Mrs. Payne's bed, naked and alone, and committed the crime of adultery together.

She also deposes and says, that, in the month of May last twelvemonth, Mr. Thomas Payne, (brother of the said Edward Payne) by the desire of the said Edward Payne, ordered Sarah Payne and Daniel Scratton to leave the said Edward Payne's house; for the deponent believes, that the said Edward Payne's regard for his wife was still so great that he could not do it himself: that the deponent believes somebody had wrote to Mr. Thomas
Payne,

Payne, in Norfolk, acquainting him with Mrs. Payne's adulterous or criminal connection with Mr. Scratton : and that he immediately came to Chelmsford, and informed his brother thereof ; for she heard her master say so, or to that effect : that Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton both left the house on the same day ; and, before they went away, they declared they were both innocent ; and they both of them begged of the deponent, if she knew any thing to say nothing ; and Mr. Scratton gave the deponent half a guinea : that, some time in October last, Mrs. Payne was brought to-bed in lodgings at Chelmsford, of a boy, which the deponent hath often seen : she also saith, that, some time before Mrs. Payne was obliged to leave her husband's house, as aforesaid : the deponent once took an opportunity, and told Mrs. Payne what was in general said about her being too intimate with Mr. Scratton ; and Mrs. Payne shed tears, and said, that he (meaning Mr. Scratton) was the first sweetheart she ever had, and that he wished he had married her ; and that it was her misfortune

fortune to love him, though she ought not so to do, as she was then married: or she used words to that effect.

She further deposes and says, that she doth verily and in her conscience believe, that, from the time the said Edward Payne was first informed of the criminal conversation carried on between his wife and Daniel Scratton, Esq. that the said Edward Payne hath not ever lived or cohabited, or had any intercourse whatever with the said Sarah Payne.

The Mark X of
SARAH ALLEN.

15th June, 1776.

The Deposition of Catherine Dinniford.

CATHERINE DINNIFORD, spinster, servant to Mr. Lane, coal-merchant, in Mill-bank Street, Westminster, aged twenty-six years and upwards, deposes and says, that she very well knows Edward
S f Payne,

Payne, of Chelmsford, in Effex, and Sarah Payne, his wife, the parties in this cause; and came to know them by going to live with them as their servant, at Chelmsford, about the first week in October, 1774, and continuing to live with them for about six months; for she came away at Lady-day, 1775: that the deponent used to think the said parties were a very happy couple, when she first went to live with them: that the said Edward Payne was and is a virtuous, sober, good sort of a man, and very good tempered; and she don't know that she ever heard any body speak against him, but knows that he bears a very good character; and he made an exceeding good husband to Mrs. Payne, and used to indulge her in any thing she liked; and rather too much, as the deponent thinks: that the deponent never saw any thing improper in Mrs. Payne's conduct, except with Daniel Scratton, Esq. as hereafter set forth; though she used to dress rather gay, and used paint on her cheeks.

She

She also deposes and says, that she well knows the said Daniel Scratton, Esq. and came to know him when he went to live with the parties in this cause, he being then a lodger in the house ; but he used to transact his business, as a justice of the peace, at the coffee-house at Chelmsford, and used generally to breakfast and dine there : and, when the deponent came away, Mr. Scratton was still a lodger in Mr. Payne's house.

She further says, that, about the end of January, or the beginning of February, after the deponent came to live with the said parties in this cause, Mr. Payne was advised to go, and did go to Bath for his health, for he was very seldom well in health ; and he returned home in about five or six weeks, it being, as she thinks, the beginning of March ; that Mrs. Payne did not go to Bath with her husband : that the deponent understood, from Miss Ann Soames, that she, the said Miss Ann Soames, was to lay in the same bed with Mrs. Payne, during the absence of Mr. Payne ; but the deponent knows that Miss Soames did not lay with Mrs. Payne above a night

or two after Mr. Payne was gone to Bath ; for the deponent used to make Miss Soames's bed for her ; though sometimes Mrs. Payne used to make the said bed ; in order, as the deponent believes, to make the deponent think that Miss Soames had lain with her, because the bed did not appear tumbled ; and the reason why the deponent thinks so, is, because she used sometimes to see Miss Soames's bed in a morning, only when it appeared as if it had been lain in, and wanted making ; and afterwards, on the same mornings, the deponent has found the bed ready made, as if it had been lain in the preceding night : she further saith, that, during Mr. Payne's absence from home, Mrs. Payne told the deponent that she could not lay with Miss Soames, she disturbed her so much by her having a cough ; and besides, she said she did not like to lay by the side of a woman.

To the eleventh article of the said libel, she deposes and says, that the bed-chamber wherein the said Sarah Payne constantly lay, was up one pair of stairs on the
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left-hand side of the passage, and the bed-chamber wherein he, the said Daniel Scratton, lay, or which was set apart for him, was on the right-hand side, and within about two steps of the top of the said one pair of stairs: that the said Daniel Scratton used to have his bed warmed, by his own order, almost every night, but the deponent did not always really warm the bed, for, as she, the deponent, thought, that though he lay in the house, (during the time the said Edward Payne was at Bath) yet that he did not lye in his own bed every night, but frequently (if not always) in Mrs. Payne's bed with her: that there was no occasion to warm the bed always, and she therefore (during Mr. Payne's absence) frequently took the warming-pan up stairs into Mr. Scratton's bed-chamber, without any coals, or any thing in it: but Mr. Scratton never made any complaints, though he sometimes used to go up stairs within four or five minutes after the deponent had told him she had warmed his bed, or had made a noise with the warming-
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ing-pan, in going up to, or coming down from his bed-chamber.

She further says, that she hath several times seen Mr. Scratton kissing Mrs. Payne, when Mr. Payne has been out of the way; and they have been, at such times, in the parlour; and the deponent has seen them through a window that looked into the yard; and they used to be often at romps and playing together, when Mr. Payne has been out of the way.

The deponent further saith, that, during the time Mr. Payne was at Bath, as aforesaid, she several mornings found Mr. Scratton's night-cap and dirty shirt, under a cushion, in a great chair that stood by Mrs. Payne's bed-side; and the deponent remembers that the night-cap was tied with one of Mrs. Payne's ribbons, of a blue colour; and the deponent has observed the same when she made the bed, and that the bed was very much tumbled, and that it had the marks of two persons having lain therein: that, one morning, when she made Mrs. Payne's bed, and had found Mr. Scratton's night-cap, as aforesaid,

saïd, in the great chair, the deponent laïd the night-cap upon the pillow in Mrs. Payne's bed: that, on the saïd morning, Mrs. Payne asked the deponent if she had seen Mr. Scratton's night-cap? and the deponent saying she had, she gave the deponent six-pence, and desired her not to say any thing, for that Mr. Scratton had been in her room, but that he heard somebody coming; and, in an hurry, as he went away, he had left his night-cap: she further saith, that she doth verily believe, that on such nights as Mr. Payne was from home, that Mr. Scratton, instead of laying in his own bed, used to lay in Mrs. Payne's bed with her; and that the saïd Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton then and there committed adultery together.

She also deposes and says, that, one evening, about ten o'clock, or earlier, during Mr. Payne's absence from home, the deponent heard, as she was going up to bed in the garret, somebody cross or walk along the passage, or landing-place, on the first pair of stairs: that the deponent verily believes such person to have been

been Mr. Scratton going to Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber without his shoes ; for every body else was gone to bed, and Mrs. Payne was in her room ; and the deponent, immediately afterwards, heard the lock of Mrs. Payne's door turned ; but the deponent went directly to bed, and did not come down to listen : that Mr. Scratton used, in general, to be very nice about having clean sheets on his bed, and about his linen ; and Mrs. Payne (when Mr. Payne was at Bath) had the sheets of her bed changed once a week, or oftener ; which (as this deponent believes Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton used to lay together in Mrs. Payne's bed) was to make it the more agreeable to Mr. Scratton : and this deponent saith, that, one morning, she plainly heard Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton speaking to each other, as if they were in bed together in Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber ; and the deponent was then coming down very early to work, it being on a Saturday morning between five and six o'clock ; and Mr. Payne was then at Bath : that the deponent

nent stopt a little as she came down (but did not listen long) near the said Mrs. Payne's bed-chamber; but could plainly hear that Mrs. Payne and Mr. Scratton were very merry in bed: and she heard them laugh; and heard the bed crack, and make a noise; and the deponent verily believes at such time, that they were in bed together in Mrs. Payne's bed, naked and alone, and that they committed adultery together.

She further says, that she understood, and does believe, that, on the morning that Mr. Payne went to Bath, Mrs. Payne (who was about two months gone with child) miscarried; and the deponent hath some particular reason for thinking so: that the deponent hath never seen Mrs. Payne since the deponent left her service, at Lady-day, 1775.

She further says, that, to the best of her knowledge and belief, Mr. Payne hath never lived, or cohabited, or had any connection or intercourse with his wife, since he came to the knowledge of her criminal conversation with Daniel Scratton, Esq.

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she also says, that she just now recollects that, during the time Mr. Payne was at Bath, Mr. Scratton gave the deponent half a guinea, telling the deponent, that as people talked bad about him and Mrs. Payne, if ever the deponent should hear the same, he should be obliged to her if she would contradict it; or he used words to that effect.

CATHERINE DINNIFORD.

N. B. Mr. Thomas Wittenoom, of Doctors Commons, proves the marriage of the above-mentioned parties; and Mr. Henry Michell, of Clifford's Inn, attested a copy of the verdict given in the Court of King's Bench.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the witnesses in this cause, a final sentence or decree was promulged to the following effect, viz. that Sarah Payne, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage, &c. did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with Daniel Scratton, Esq. and did thereby violate her conjugal duty, &c. her husband, Edward Payne, is therefore divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Sarah Payne, his wife, &c. on account of adultery, &c.

Upon stating the deposition of the
 witnesses in this case, a final sentence or
 decree was pronounced to the following
 effect, viz. that Sarah Payne, after the
 solemnization and consummation of the
 marriage, &c. did, in the year and month
 libelate, commit the crime of adultery
 with Daniel Scrimgeour, Esq. and did there-
 by violate her conjugal duty, &c. her
 husband, Edward Payne, is therefore dis-
 joined from her, body, and natural con-
 junction with the said Sarah Payne, his
 wife &c. on account of adultery, &c.

J O H N N I X O N,

A G A I N S T

H E S T E R N I X O N.

LIBEL given in the 13th of *December*,
1762.

IN a libel given the thirteenth of December, 1762, John Nixon, the younger, charges Hester Nixon, his wife, with eloping from him, and with being a very loose, abandoned, lustful and wicked woman; that, unmindful of her conjugal vow, she had committed adultery with one or more strange men, particularly with Thomas Woodman: the said John Nixon, the younger, therefore prays he may be divorced from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Hester, his wife.

16th December, 1762.

The Deposition of Edward Eccleston.

EDWARD ECCLESTON, of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, gentleman, aged thirty-three years, a witness produced, sworn, and examined, saith, that he hath known the articulate John Nixon, the younger, the party producent in this cause, about eight years, and first became acquainted with him in the liberty of the earl of Meath, in the city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, by their both belonging to a musical set of gentlemen there, and they contracted a great friendship for each other; and he deposeth, that he doth verily believe the said John Nixon, the younger, being a bachelor, intermarried with the articulate Hester Spencer, spinster, now Hester Nixon, the other party in this cause, on or about the sixteenth of August, 1757, because he told this deponent so; and he knows that they, the said John Nixon, the younger, and Hester Nixon, formerly Spencer, the parties

parties in this cause, lived and cohabited together as lawful husband and wife, and both owned and acknowledged themselves to be such to this deponent, and the said John Nixon, the younger, continued to live and cohabit with the said Hester Nixon, his wife, at the house of ——— Fitzsimonds, in Fishamble Street, in the city of Dublin, until about or within three or four years ago; when she eloped and ran away from him, and during such time, he, the said John Nixon, the younger, constantly, as far as appeared to this deponent, behaved to and treated his said wife, with the greatest love, tenderness and affection; but she was, and is, as this deponent verily believes, a very loose, abandoned woman, and of a lustful and wicked disposition; and whilst she and her said husband lived and cohabited together at the house of ——— Fitzsimonds, as before-mentioned, she, the said Hester Nixon, was reputed to keep company with divers strange men, (unknown to the deponent) with whom, as this deponent believes, she committed the foul crime of adultery:
and

and he deposeth, that the said Hester Nixon, whom he well knows, by having frequently visited her husband and her after their intermarriage, came over to England upon her elopement, and resided here in divers places, as this deponent believes, unknown to her said husband, until about May last, when she went to live and reside at Liverpool in the county of Lancaster, of which her residence this deponent having got intelligence, he did, in friendship to, and at the request of her husband, in October last, go thither in search of her, and there found she kept company with strange men, particularly with one Captain Ball, who afterwards leaving her, and going for Ireland, the articulate Thomas Woodman, who lodged in the same house with her in Liverpool, becoming acquainted with her, he and she set out together in a post-chaise from Liverpool, aforesaid, for London, and in the evening of the twenty-sixth day of October last, arrived at a public-house, known by the sign of the King's Head, in the city of Coventry, at which house they,
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Cook sculp.

*M^{rs} Nixon and M^r Woodman Surprised in Bed,
at an Inn in Coventry.— See Trials for Adultery N^o 59, page 5.*

1. Dec^r 1780, by S Bladon.

the said Thomas Woodman, and Hester Nixon, stayed 'till the next morning, and there lay together all night in one and the same bed, naked and alone, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and committed the foul crime of adultery together, as this deponent verily believes, by reason that he and his fellow-witness, Richard Dunlop, followed them from Liverpool to Coventry, on purpose to surprize them in bed; and in the morning of the twenty-seventh of October last, having got intelligence of the room they lay in, which was No. 11, this deponent, and the said Richard Dunlop, went into such room, and there found the said Thomas Woodman and the said Hester Nixon, and then and there saw them, the said Thomas Woodman and Hester Nixon, in bed together, naked and alone, and to appearance both asleep, on which this deponent, and the said Richard Dunlop, made the said Thomas Woodman get out of bed, and he talking of shooting them, this deponent seized him by the arm, and felt to his pockets (his cloaths being on a chair

near the bed-side) for pistols, but found none ; and the said Hester Nixon then desired this deponent, and the said Richard Dunlop, not to use violence, assuring them that the said Thomas Woodman had no pistols, and begged that there might be no noise made, on which the said Thomas Woodman asked, what they would have him to do ? and, when dressed, he went into another room with this deponent, and then assured him he would quit her, and accordingly he went out of the house whilst this deponent continued there ; but, as this deponent hath since heard, he has again taken to cohabit with her at Islington ; and further he cannot of his own knowledge depose.

EDWARD ECCLESTON.

3d January, 1763.

The Deposition of Richard Dunlop.

RICHARD DUNLOP, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, gentleman, aged
nineteen

nineteen years and upwards, a witness produced, sworn, and examined, saith, that he first came to know the articulate John Nixon, the younger, better than three years ago, as he believes, by seeing him several times in the four courts of Dublin, and much about the same time this deponent came also to know the articulate Hester Nixon, who then went by the name of Miss Spencer, her marriage with the said Mr. Nixon being then, as this deponent apprehends, kept a secret; and he first saw her passing along Dame Street, in the city of Dublin, when he was told by a young gentleman of the college, who walking with this deponent, that that was the great beauty of Dublin, Miss Spencer; and this deponent afterwards heard that the said Mr. Nixon had married the said Miss Spencer, unknown to his friends, and that she had eloped from him some time after they had lived and cohabited together as man and wife; and this deponent hath often heard since, that the said Hester Nixon was, and he now believes her to be, a very loose, abandoned woman, and

of a lustful and wicked disposition, and he hath heard by many that she might be enjoyed for a meer trifle at any time, and that she was brought to-bed of a male bastard child, begotten on her body by some strange man, long since she eloped from her husband ; and he deposeth, that, at the request of his fellow-witness, Captain Edward Eccleston, he accompanied him to Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in search of the said Hester Nixon, and they set out about the beginning of October now last past, and soon after they arrived there, this deponent saw her in company with the articulate Thomas Woodman, with whom he had heard she resided at Liverpool ; and, on or about the twenty-third day of the said month of October, the said Thomas Woodman and Hester Nixon set out together in a post-chaise from Liverpool aforesaid, for London, as he afterwards understood ; and the said Captain Eccleston and this deponent followed close, and kept the same stages quite to Coventry, where they all arrived in the evening of the twenty-sixth of the said month

month of October, and lodged that night at a public-house known by the sign of the King's Head, in the city of Coventry; and this deponent therefore knows, that the said Thomas Woodman and Hester Nixon stayed there till the next morning, and, as he verily believes, lay together all night in one and the same bed, naked and alone, and had the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the foul crime of adultery, by reason that the said Captain Eccleston and this deponent surprized them together in bed the next morning, the twenty-seventh of October, in a room of the King's Head Inn, marked or called No. 11, when and where they found them both asleep, on which the said Captain Eccleston called to her by her name; but she not at first awaking or answering, this deponent advanced nearer the bed, and calling out pretty loud, "Mrs. Nixon, how do you do?" she started up in a fright, and the said Thomas Woodman awaking at the same time, and seeing the said Captain Eccleston and this deponent, he asked
what

what they wanted? and threatened to shoot them; on which the said Captain Eccleston immediately felt to the said Thomas Woodman's pockets for pistols, but the said Hester Nixon assured them he had none, and intreated them not to make any noise or disturbance in the said inn: whereupon the said Thomas Woodman got out of bed and dressed himself, leaving the said Hester Nixon sitting up in the bed, after which the said Captain Eccleston and Mr. Woodman conferred together, and this deponent took his horse and set forward for London, but waited for the captain upon the road; who, soon after breakfast, joined this deponent, and told him, the said Thomas Woodman had left the said Hester Nixon at the inn, and was gone for London, and that he (the captain) had had some talk with the said Hester Nixon, and had given her some money to bear her charges to town; and further he cannot of his own knowledge depose, but hath heard from several people since, that they, the said Thomas Woodman, and Hester Nixon, still live
and

and cohabit together at Islington, in the county of Middlesex.

RICHARD DUNLOP.

14th January, 1763.

The Deposition of Mary Barggs.

MARY BARGGS, of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, spinster, aged eighteen years next May, a witness produced, sworn, and examined, saith, that she well knows the articulate Hester Nixon, party in this cause, and was hired by her as a yearly-servant, to do all work, about five months ago, at which time the said Hester Nixon, her mistress, lodged in the house of one John Shuttleworth, at Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, in which house the articulate Thomas Woodman lodged at the same time; and after this deponent had lived there about a week, as she now best remembers the time, the said Hester Nixon, her mistress, with whom this deponent used to lie every night, being in
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her own room and preparing for bed about twelve o'clock at night, after she had partly undressed herself, she told this deponent to go to bed to the child, (meaning a little boy named George, about ten months old) and said, that she herself would go to Mr. Woodman's room, and lie with him all night; and accordingly went to the said Thomas Woodman's room, which joined to her's, and was not above a yard from it, and she had no stays or gown on, and only a linen-waistcoat, two petticoats, and her stockings, but neither shoes or slippers, and she stayed all night with the said Thomas Woodman, as this deponent verily believes, by reason she did not return to her own room till the next morning, when she rapped at the wall that parted their rooms, about seven, and this deponent got out of bed and let her in, and she had the same things on as the over-night, which she then pulled off, and went into her own bed to her child: and she deposeth, that after this deponent had lived with her said mistress about three weeks, as she best remembers the time,

time, she, the said Hester Nixon, and the said Thomas Woodman, left Liverpool, and set out together in a post-chaise for London; but before they went, her said mistress left money with this deponent, and orders to follow her up to town in a week, and to stay at the inn where the Liverpool stage puts up, till she should send for her; but this deponent missing of a place in the stage twice, did not arrive in London till about a fortnight after, and in about an hour and a half after the coach was come in to the Axe Inn at Aldermanbury, a messenger came from this deponent's said mistress, to fetch her to the said Hester Nixon, who had then changed her name, and went by that of Woodman, and lodged at one Mrs. Vagary's, the green lamp, in Spring Gardens, near Charing Cross; where this deponent found her said mistress, and the said Thomas Woodman, who then, as they have ever since, to this very day, passed for man and wife, and live, and cohabit at present as such, at the house of one Mrs. James, in Cross Street, Islington, in the county of Middlesex;

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dlessex; and this deponent still continues in her said mistress's service, and therefore knows and depofes, that they, the said Thomas Woodman, and Hester Nixon, during the time they have lived and lodged at the house of the said Mrs. James, (which she believes to be about seven weeks) have constantly lain together all night in one and the same bed, naked and alone, and at such times had (as this deponent verily believes) the carnal use and knowledge of each other's bodies, and thereby committed the foul crime of adultery; and this deponent hath almost daily seen them in bed together in a morning, when she hath gone into their rooms to call them; and she saw them both in bed together at their said lodgings at Islington, the night before last, when she carried into their room a bottle of tar water for the said Thomas Woodman, and placed it by their bed-side.

MARY BARGGS.

S E N T E N C E.

Upon hearing the depositions of the evidence in this cause, a definitive sentence or final decree was given to the following effect, viz. that the said Hester Nixon, after the solemnization and consummation of the marriage with John Nixon, the younger, unmindful of her conjugal vow, and not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being instigated and seduced by the devil, did, in the years and months libellate, commit the crime of adultery with a strange man, calling himself Thomas Woodman, and did violate her conjugal duty: it is therefore pronounced and declared, that the said John Nixon, ought by law, to be divorced and separated from bed, board, and mutual cohabitation with the said Hester Nixon, his wife, until they shall be reconciled to each other, and they are divorced and separated accordingly.

22 X

ADMIRAL KNOWLES,

AGAINST

CAPTAIN GAMBIER.

* * *At the earnest Request of many of our Readers, we give the following Trial of Captain (now Admiral) Gambier, for criminal Conversation with Admiral Knowles's Wife.*

THE jury being sworn, and seated, the council for the plaintiff proceeded to open the cause of action.

Council for the plaintiff. May it please you, my lord, and gentlemen of the jury, I am of council for the plaintiff; and this action is brought by the much injured party, Admiral Knowles, against Captain Gambier,

Gambier, captain of his Majesty's ship the Severn, for criminal conversation with the Admiral's Lady. The Admiral lays to his damages the sum of ten thousand pounds. We shall call our witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, and prove the fact, committed by the defendant, to your satisfaction; and then, gentlemen, you will give us such damages as you shall think the nature of the case, and the heinousness of the crime, deserves; which cannot be less, in my humble opinion, than what the plaintiff has laid in the declaration.

Second council for the plaintiff. Gentlemen of the jury, I am likewise council in this cause for the plaintiff. This is an action brought by Admiral Knowles, against the defendant, Captain Gambier, who has pleaded not guilty, for criminal conversation, and correspondence, with the plaintiff's wife. It is an offence the defendant (Gambier) has been guilty of, of the highest nature in itself, and the most destructive of that peace and happiness, that love and affection, which ought, and which every
every

every man expects, from his wife, should attend the married state. An injury of this sort has always been looked upon as an irreparable loss, wherever and whenever it has happened. Adultery, in most of the civilized nations of antiquity, was punished with death: and we all know this, that Moses, the law-giver to the Hebrews, by the command and appointment of God himself, as it is written in the Old Testament records, ordered the person taken in adultery, in the adulterous act, to be stoned to death. At present, and in England particularly, the laws are not so severe; divorce, and pecuniary punishments, are the only penalties we are subject to. This scene of adultery, now before you, is one of the most atrocious and wicked that ever was tried in this or any other court, or perhaps in this, or any other nation, if considered in all its circumstances; and which, as near as possible, and the nature of the things will admit, we shall now lay before you. And if my instructions be true, as I have no reason to doubt they are, we shall shew
you

you how; and in what manner, the defendant, Captain Gambier, corrupted and seduced, from her allegiance and affection to her husband, the wife of the plaintiff. It seems the plaintiff, Admiral Knowles, was sent over by his Majesty, as governor of the island of Jamaica; this brought Mrs. Knowles thither. This happened in the year 1750. And here the Admiral and his Lady lived happy in the enjoyment of one another, as men and their wives ought to do; and my plaintiff had by Mrs. Knowles three children, during his government; and for ought that appears to the contrary, would have remained happy to this time, if it had not been for the wicked insinuations, and adulterous contrivances, of Mr. Gambier, the defendant in this cause. It seems, that this wicked commerce between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife, began, as we shall prove, by undeniable evidence, on the twenty-third of April, in the year 1756, in the island of Jamaica, in Governor Knowles's own house. Here it began. It seems, the Admiral put so great confidence in the defendant,

fendant, and had so high an opinion of his integrity and friendship, that (being recalled from his government, and his family being to return to England) he put his wife and family on board the defendant Gambier's ship, in order for their safe return to London. The Admiral himself could not return to England with his family in the same ship, but was obliged to stay in Jamaica, on some very necessary and urgent business, which required his presence and personal attendance a month or two longer. We shall shew you, gentlemen, in what manner this criminal correspondence between the defendant and the plaintiff's wife began on shore, in the plaintiff's own house, as I have already observed, was carried on, and daily practised on board the defendant's own ship, during the whole voyage from Jamaica to the port of London. When we have conducted them to town, we shall shew you how this wicked and adulterous intrigue was carried on from day to day: a lodging was taken for Mrs. Knowles, by Mrs. Knowles's maid-servant, according to the

directions of the defendant; where he frequently visited Mrs. Knowles, dined and supped with her, was alone with her at several times, hours together; and was, in short, seen in bed with her. We shall likewise shew you, that Mrs. Knowles did often visit the defendant at his lodgings, supped with him, and staid in company alone with him many hours together, and that frequently——Now, gentlemen, this is the nature of our evidence; to corroborate which, we shall produce to you, and lay before you, for your serious perusal and consideration, divers letters, written by the defendant to the plaintiff's wife, which acknowledge the fact, and prove the criminal correspondence which has been carried on between them: and if, as I am sure we shall, we can prove them to be the defendant Gambier's own handwriting, we shall set this matter, I mean the criminal conversation between these two parties, out of dispute. So far out of dispute, that I wonder what sort of defence, the gentlemen, on the other side of the question, intend to set up; but, as
near

near as I can conjecture, they have pleaded not guilty, to bring this cause before you, to induce you to give small damages, and to ascertain them. But this, I am sure, when the atrocious affair shall come out before you, attended with all its circumstances, and considered as to its unhappy consequences, you will be of opinion, that the damages the plaintiff has laid in his declaration, are but just and reasonable. The defendant Gambier, it does appear, through the whole course of this proceeding, has acted below a man of honour, betrayed that confidence, friendship, and trust, which the plaintiff, Admiral Knowles, had put in him, by corrupting and seducing his wife. In the defendant's letters, which will be laid before you, there are many things very surprising and romantic. He tells Mrs. Knowles, that he looks on the twenty-third of April, the day they first began their criminal correspondence in the Governor's own house, at Kingston in Jamaica, as the happiest day he ever enjoyed: he remembers, he says, and commemorates it too, as their

wedding-day in the sight of God : says (for you must know, by the way, Mr. Gambier is a married man, and has two or three children) that he shall never love Mrs. G. (so it is written G. not Gambier at length, in the letter, meaning his wife) nor her children any more, or not so dearly as her, meaning Mrs. Knowles, and her children, if God should bless them with a token of their love. And, that he should love her for ever ; and if he should have any token of their mutual love and tendernefs, as he hoped, and was almost sure he should, he would take care of it, and nourish it before all the world, besides himself and the happy mother ; that is, that he would take care of it, and provide for it, next to himself and the mother, of all beings and things in the whole world. In another of these letters, he writes thus :
“ — Keep me, madam, no longer in suspense ; you can, if you will, inform me, that our mutual love is crowned with success,—Crowned with some token of our tender and sincere love.” This last expression the enamoured Captain Gambier repeats

repeats several times.—Again he says, in these letters, that he, the defendant, continually made mention of her name in his prayers, every night and morning, to Almighty God, wishing heartily and ardently, that the time may shortly and swiftly come, wherein they may be happy, without any uneasiness and interruption, in the enjoyment of one another, which would make them ample amends for all the hardships and disappointments they had met with ; “ For I look upon you, madam, as my lawful and beloved wife.”—I shall conclude my observations on these letters, with noting one other circumstance ; and that is, that the defendant, in one of them, speaks of the bliss and happiness they had often enjoyed in the state-cabbin, meaning Mrs. Knowles’s bed-chamber, on board his own ship, in which he brought the plaintiff’s wife from the West Indies to London. Thus, gentlemen, have I given you a brief account of this iniquitous transaction, which will shortly come out in its full length and proper colours, from the mouths and testimonies of our witnesses.

nesses. Now, gentlemen, in cases of this nature, there lies, for your consideration, these several particulars: First, Whether the plaintiff, Admiral Knowles, was married to the party with whom the defendant has been thus criminally conversant, as I am instructed to say; for if we, on the part of the plaintiff, shall not be able to prove their marriage, that is, the marriage of Admiral Knowles to his wife, this action, brought by the plaintiff in the present cause, will fall to the ground; for, if the criminal party, Mrs. Knowles, be not married, Captain Gambier, with her consent, will have as much right to lie with her as Admiral Knowles: wherefore, we shall prove, to your satisfaction, by evidences, and honourable evidences too, that Mrs. Knowles was married to Admiral Knowles at Aix-la-Chapelle. And here it will turn out, that the Admiral, being at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany, fell in love with Mrs. Knowles, who was the daughter of an honourable and reputable family in that city, and there married her. This being done, and which, I am sure,
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we shall do to your satisfaction, the second thing which demands your attention, is the proof of the fact, that is, the circumstances and probabilities that the defendant Gambier has been guilty of a criminal conversation and correspondence with the plaintiff, Knowles's wife. This being proved to your satisfaction, the third and last consideration, which lies before you, is, What damages the plaintiff has sustained from the defendant, by the corruption, defilement, and adultery of his wife. In cases of this nature, juries have always given large damages; and I doubt not, gentlemen, when you have heard both sides of this cause, but you will be able to give a just judgment, find sufficient damages for the injured plaintiff, and so punish the defendant, as may deter all persons for the future, from being guilty of such atrocious crimes; a crime which, in itself, is the most destructive of the peace of society, and of that tranquillity and happiness, which ought to subsist in every family. We will now call our witnesses, and lay before you these facts; and we do
not

not doubt, but you will find a verdict for the plaintiff.

Call Lady Williams.

We will, my lord, with your lordship's leave, first prove the marriage of Mrs. Knowles with Admiral Knowles at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1750.

Lady WILLIAMS sworn.

Q. I think, madam, you was at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1750, Do you know any thing of the marriage of Admiral Knowles with his present wife? Was you present at the marriage? And what do you know of it?—Please to give the court and the jury an account of what you know relative to this affair.

Lady Williams. I was at Aix-la-Chapelle in the year 1750. I went thither to drink the waters, for the sake of my health: I knew the gentlewoman before the Admiral married her some time: she was a modest, agreeable, courteous, well-behaved,

behaved, sober young woman, and the daughter of very reputable parents in that city. The Admiral coming there, and lodging in the hotel kept by her parents, or frequenting the same, fell in love with her. I have been often at her parents house; and, being well acquainted with both the parties, with the Admiral, and the bride, I was invited to the wedding; and I was present at her marriage with the Admiral. I saw them married, and the ceremony was performed in a parlour, or dining-room, in her father's house; there were several other persons present besides myself.

Cross-examined.

Q. You say, madam, you was present at the marriage of Admiral Knowles with his wife, pray, where was the ceremony performed, and by whom?

Lady *Williams*. It was performed in a private room, in the house of her parents, and by a priest, who was dressed in a se-

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cular habit, like our clergymen here in England.

Q. Was the ceremony performed with a ring?

Lady *Williams*. I did not observe that.

Q. Did you understand what was said? because the ceremony was not performed either in French, or in English.

Lady *Williams*. No, I did not; because it was performed in Latin, and I do not understand Latin; but yet I could perceive they were married; and this I know, they lived together as man and wife all the while they and I were at Aix-la-Chapelle, which was some time. And every one looked on them as man and wife, and treated them with the civilities usual on such occasions.

Q. What is the maiden name of Admiral Knowles's wife; and of what age was she when married?

Lady *Williams*. Her maiden name was Plushee, and she was about eighteen years of age when she was married to the plaintiff, Admiral Knowles.

Q. You

Q. Your ladyship means nearer fourteen years of age than eighteen?

Lady *Williams*. I am mightily mistaken, if Miss Plushee was not full eighteen years of age, at the time of her marriage to the Admiral, and she was always reputed a young woman of a sober life and conversation, which I believe was the chief inducement to the Admiral to marry her.

JONAS WRIGHT *called and sworn.*

Q. Who, and what are you?

Wright. I was footman to Admiral Knowles, when he was at Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1750.

Q. Give the court and the jury an account of what you know concerning the marriage of your master, Admiral Knowles, with your mistress, the Lady Knowles.

Wright. I can speak only to the second marriage; I was not at present the first marriage. The second marriage was performed at the Lutheran chapel, about seven miles from Aix-la-Chapelle. As I

understood the language a little, I understood the ceremony well enough. And this was done at the Protestant church, because my mistress's parents were in some doubt, whether the first marriage would stand good here in England. However, they were both married in the Protestant way, by a priest dressed as the ministers are here in England; and all the while I was in the service of the Admiral and my mistress, they both lived as man and wife.

Cross-Examined.

Was you in the Lutheran chapel all the while the ceremony of the marriage of your master and mistress was performed? Mind; you are upon your oath.

Wright. Yes, I was present all the while. I had often seen my mistress before she was married; and the ceremony of marriage does not greatly differ from that performed in England; only, that the priest is dressed in a black gown instead of a surplice.

Q. But

2. But here, you say, you knew this Miss Plushee before your master, the Admiral, married her: my instructions say, that she was the daughter of a person who keeps a cook-shop, or ordinary, in Aix-la-Chapelle.

Wright. She was the daughter of Monsieur Plushee, who kept a house for the accommodation of the nobility and gentry. No body but noblemen and gentlemen resort thither, and her parents keep their coach and two footmen.—I cannot say, but these servants do odd jobs, and wait at times on companies; and the coach may sometimes be let out: but this I am sure, they keep one of the best, if not the best house of entertainment in that city, or its neighbourhood.

Court. All this is nothing to the purpose.—The marriage seems to be fully proved.

Council for the plaintiff. With your lordship's leave, we will ask a third witness one or two questions, relative to the marriage

marriage of Admiral Knowles and Mrs. Knowles, which, being to the very effect of the last witness, we need not here repeat.

Second council for the plaintiff. Thus, gentlemen of the jury, we have fully established the first point we have undertaken; and which, I hope, has been done to your satisfaction, *viz.* the marriage of Miss Plushee to Admiral Knowles.—We will now proceed to shew you, in what manner the defendant, Captain Gambier, corrupted the wife of Admiral Knowles, debauched her principles, and, for upwards of a year, criminally conversed with her. We shall lay before you our evidence, to prove the defendant guilty; the nature of which is of two sorts, *viz.* living evidence, and written evidence. And the one will strengthen and corroborate the other.

ELIZA-

ELIZABETH BENTLEY *called in, and sworn.*

Q. Madam, when did you come into the service of Admiral Knowles's lady?

Elizabeth Bentley. Some time in March, or the beginning of April, in the year 1756.

Q. Give the court and jury an account, how you came to go to Jamaica, and how you came into Mrs. Knowles's service?

Bentley. I went over in the service of a gentlewoman; and when I had been there, in the island of Jamaica, a little while, I was recommended to, and taken into, the service of Mrs. Knowles.

Q. How long had you been there before you observed Captain Gambier to come to the Governor's, that is, your master's house? And tell us when you first observed any indecent behaviour to pass between Captain Gambier and your mistress?

Bentley. Captain Gambier used to come often to our house; he used often to dine
and

and sup with my master and mistress. They were very intimate, and there seemed to be a perfect harmony and friendship between them. I believe my master had a great regard for Captain Gambier: but, after I had been there about a fortnight, or somewhat more, it was on the twenty-third day of April, in the year 1756, Captain Gambier came that afternoon, about three or four o'clock to our house, when the Admiral was out, and he came into the room where my mistress and I, and Miss Bleffington were; and this had a door out of it into my mistress's bed-chamber. When the Captain came in, my mistress was dressed.—She was dressed in white, and had her hat on. Both she and the Captain, after some time, went out of Miss Bleffington's room, my mistress going first, and they both went into my mistress's bed-chamber, and there they staid three or four hours. All this while the Admiral was abroad. When my mistress and the Captain left the bed-chamber, which they did, by going out of the bed-chamber through a door that led into the dining-

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dining-room, and so down into the parlour, I went into my mistress's bed-chamber; and, upon viewing my mistress's bed, which I had made in the morning, I perceived the impressions of the bodies of two persons, as though they had been amorously laying and tumbling thereon; and on the bolster of the bed my mistress had left her hat. I saw her afterwards without her hat; and her cloaths and things were rumpled and tumbled, as is usual when men and women play together, and hug, kiss, and tumble one another. After the Captain was gone, my mistress bid me make her bed, which I readily did.

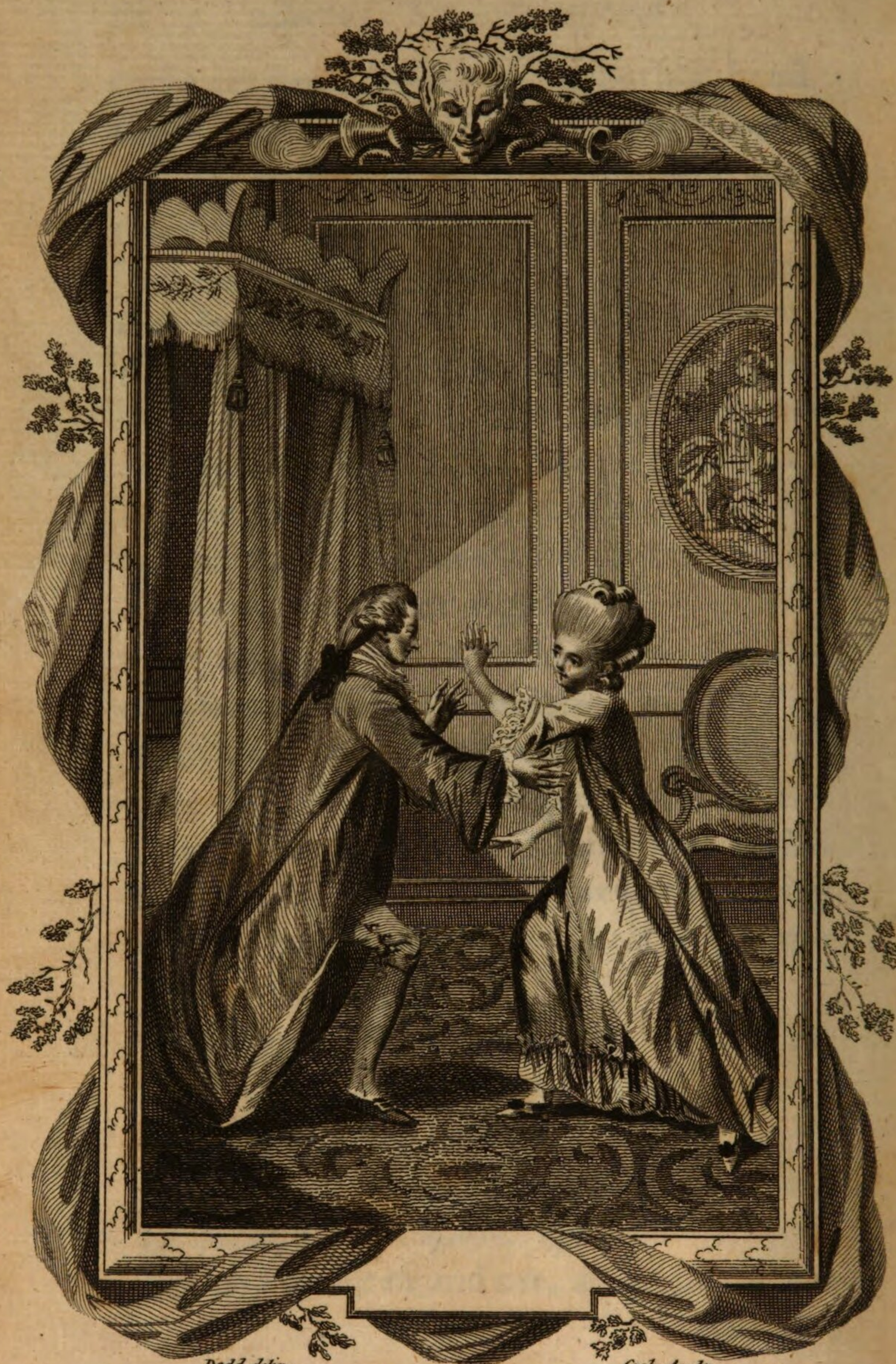
Q. This is all that you observed on the twenty-third day of April. Did you ever after that day observe any more familiarities which passed between the Captain and your Lady? Pray tell us, what were those familiarities?

Bentley. My mistress would often pull off her stays against the usual time of the Captain's coming;—sit with him in every amorous posture imaginable; he would

embrace her, sometimes with his hand round her waste, look at, and ogle her; and she would, in return, sigh, coo, and smile at him, and often pat and stroke him; and then they would often go away, and be absent sometimes half an hour, sometimes an hour, two hours, and more; and I did imagine, by their behaviour, and by the bed which I had often on such occasions to make again, that they had repeated those pleasures they first began on the twenty-third of April.

Q. Now, madam, I think you came to England with your mistress, in the ship with the defendant, Gambier: Please to give the court, and the gentlemen of the jury, an account what familiarities passed between the Captain and your Lady, during your voyage in the defendant's ship from Jamaica to England.

Bentley. Governor Knowles, my master, was, by the government here in England, ordered to come away back to London; and, being intimate with Captain Gambier, he consigned his Lady, my mistress, with her two children and me, to go in the defendant's



Dodd delin.

Cook, Sculp.

*Captain Gambier and Lady Knowles habited in loose Gowns
and toying together. — See N^o 60, of Trials for Adultery, page 20.
11th Nov^r 1780, by S. Bladen.*

fendant's ship to London : we had cabins fitted up for us on this occasion ; and my mistress had the state cabin. The Admiral came on board the first night, and lay on board that night with my mistress, but not afterwards. We set sail the next day for England ; the Admiral's affairs detained him six weeks or two months longer ; so that he could not go along with my mistress. Captain Coates was Commodore, and he came home to England with us ; but Captain Gambier had the command of the ship. The cabin I lay in was next to my mistress's cabin ; and my orders from my mistress were to get up every morning before six, and go up and take the children up, who lay above in a little cabin ; and there I used to be for two hours, dressing the children, that is, from six to eight o'clock every morning. Captain Gambier would always be up, walking on the deck every morning, and, when I was gone into the cabin where the children were, he would go down into the state cabin, and stay with my mistress sometimes an hour, sometimes more, and

sometimes less: and this continued to be their practice during our whole voyage.

Q. When you came to town, did you, by the directions of your mistress and the defendant, take a lodging for your mistress? And tell us, what familiarities passed between the defendant and your mistress, after they came to town?

Bentley. I went by my mistress's and the defendant's directions, and I took a lodging at Mr. Wathen's, a haberdasher, in Gloucester Street; and there the Captain used to come and visit my mistress, and sometimes stay alone with her in her bed-chamber till one, two, three, four, and once till five o'clock in the morning. In my mistress's bed-chamber was a closet; and this closet was cleared and cleaned out, and the Captain, the defendant, went into the closet, and fitted himself to it, that, in case of the sudden arrival of the Admiral, the Captain might hide himself there; and I saw him go in and try the closet, and he told me, it would do for the purpose; and the key was put in the inside. At other times, my mistress would
go

Captain Gambier.

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go to Captain Gambier's lodgings, which was near my mistress's; once she supped there, and she would be there frequently two or three hours at a time.

Q. You seem to have forgot one particular, which I find mentioned in my instructions, and that is, your seeing the defendant and your mistress in bed together: pray recollect yourself as to that point, and give an account of what you did see. And pray speak a little louder, that my lord, and the gentlemen of the jury, may hear you.

Bentley. Curiosity, my lord, led me two or three times to look through the key-hole of the chamber-door, in which I knew Captain Gambier and my mistress lay; the feet of the bed faced the door; and the first time I looked through, the curtains were so close drawn at the feet of the bed, that I could not see any thing that was upon the bed; but I could very plainly see on one side of the bed (that side on which the Captain lay, his shoes, which were near the feet of the bed: just by stood a chair, on which the Captain's coat

coat and waistcoat hung: the Captain getting out of bed, and going to put his cloaths on, I came away from the door.

Q. This was the first time: pray what did you see the next time you looked through your mistress's bed-chamber door?

Bentley. I was going to tell you. It was the next morning; and then it so happened, that on the other side of the bed, I mean on that side of the bed opposite to that on which the Captain's cloaths were before, on a chair were hanging my mistress's gown and petticoat, and on the bed-mat near the chair, I saw one of my Lady's white stockings, and a garter, with a silver buckle. It being fine summer weather, and the sun shining very bright, I saw my mistress get out of bed, go to the window, draw back the curtains, and then return back and go into bed again. The Captain said something to my Lady, but what it was I did not perfectly hear.

Q. This was the second time. Did you ever after look through the door?

Bentley.

Bentley. It was a few days before the arrival of the Admiral, and about a fortnight after the defendant had the closet fitted for his reception, in case of a surprisal. The morning I looked through the door, and which was the last time but one I did so, was the morning the Captain staid all night with my Lady till five o'clock in the morning. I came to the door about half an hour after four o'clock in the morning. The Captain and my Lady were laughing, playing, and talking; they talked partly in English, and partly in French. The defendant got out of bed, walked round the feet of the bed, made use of something that was on my Lady's side of the bed, and then he jumped into bed on the same side; and soon after I believe both parties were as happy, in the mutual enjoyment of one another, as they were on the twenty-third day of April, in the Governor's own house in Jamaica.

Q. You say, this time you looked through the door was the last but one: now, pray let the court know what you did see the last time.

Bentley.

Bentley. It was about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, the very day before the Admiral arrived. The defendant and my Lady went out of the dining-room into the bed-chamber, and shut the door, and then dressed themselves each in a loose silk night-gown; and there they played together, and the Captain threw my Lady upon the bed, and he flung himself upon her; but she disengaged herself, and got off the bed; and then they ran several times one after the other round the room, playing and toying, till at length my Lady grew quite tired, which the defendant taking advantage of, flung my lady on the bed, and himself, where they covered themselves with the coverlid, and I could see no more; and then I came away.

Q. But when I asked you this question, madam, I interrupted you. You was going to relate some other familiarities which passed between the defendant and your Lady.

Bentley. When my Lady received the Captain at home, she would do it in a
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loose dress, without her stays ; and sometimes they would play together as lovers do, and he would feel her breasts, and put his hands through the flits of her gown, and up her petticoats ; and my mistress in return would tickle the defendant, beat, pull, and strike him amorously, &c. These interviews and intrigues lasted till the Admiral arrived.

Q. Do you know of any letters that passed between the defendant and your Lady ?

Court. If the defendant has any questions to ask this witness, it would be better done before the letters are read.

Cross-examined.

Q. You have told the court, that you went to Jamaica : Pray, what was the name of the person you went with ?

Bentley. I do not know, indeed : I have entirely forgot : I do not remember it.

Q. Strange ! Sure you are very forgetful ; for it is now scarce seventeen months since.

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Bentley.

Bentley. I went over with a friend or acquaintance of mine, as a servant; but the name of the party I do not remember; only, that the name was a very hard one, and not easy to be remembered.

Q. Could you tell the name, if you was to hear it?

Bentley. I cannot say I could; because I never heard the name of the person I went over with but once; and I never had any occasion to make use of it.

Q. You call the persons you went over with, sometimes person, and sometimes party: may be this person or party might be a man, your sweet-heart, perhaps. Tell us, whether the person, you went with, was either a man, (I presume you know what a man is) or a woman, or an hermaphrodite?

Bentley. I have already told the court, that I went over with a woman, who was my mistress.

Q. Pray how came you acquainted with your mistress, as you call her; and how long was you acquainted with her, before you went with her to Jamaica?

Bentley.

Bentley. I shall relate it as briefly as I can possibly. I had been some time out of place, and in great expectation of changing my condition, but was disappointed; and being one afternoon drinking tea with a maid-servant in a merchant's house in the city, I was informed, there was a gentlewoman, who would be there the next day at tea-time, who wanted a chambermaid to go with her to Jamaica, who could handle her needle well, work fine work, and make up gentlemen and ladies shirts and shifts, and she would pay her passage. This I undertook. Accordingly, all my passage, both the gentlewoman and myself continually (but when we were in bed, for we both lay in one bed together, or at breakfast, dinner, or supper, and sometimes the gentlewoman would divert herself and me with reading a play out of Shakespeare, &c. and sometimes, by her direction, I did the same) were thus employed. And when I came to Kingston, the gentlewoman conducted me to a house of her acquaintance, where I found she was much respected,

and I was very civilly used. The gentlewoman the next day went further up the country, and I never saw her more, nor ever heard her name from that day to this. When I had been in this house a fortnight, I was told, that Admiral Knowles's Lady wanted a servant. I waited on her; she was then in great want of a chambermaid; and the Admiral understanding that I was just come from London (for at this time my Lady, the Admiral, and Miss Blessington, were all together, drinking tea in the parlour) I was asked to stay then; but I was permitted to go back and fetch my box, which a porter brought to the Governor's house.

Q. So, madam, you was disappointed in love; then you had a sweetheart. Well; and so you left your sweetheart, and went to sea with a person you knew nothing of.—Pray what wages had you: you worked hard, and a long time too?

Bentley. My sweetheart married the Sunday before I went on board, under the specious pretence, that his parents would disinherit him, if he did not marry the
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young woman he then married. He had often solicited me to live with him privately as his wife, till his father was dead; but, though I was very willing to become my sweetheart's wife, I could not think of being his slave or his whore, a custom too prevalent of late. As to wages, the party I went with was to pay my passage, keep me, and get me a good place when I came there: all which she performed. She likewise made me a present of a guinea the day we landed in Jamaica. And who recommended me to the Admiral's Lady's place, I do not certainly know.

Q. You say, Miss Bleffington was in the same room where Mrs. Knowles, the defendant, and you were: she must therefore, as well as you, see them go into the bed-chamber; and might, if she pleased, as I suppose, see all you did see: What did she say to all this? to be sure you and Miss made your remarks on what you imagined passed between the defendant and the Governor's Lady?

Bentley. Miss Bleffington never observed any thing concerning what passed between
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the defendant and my Lady to me; and therefore I could not take any notice of this affair to her. She is a young lady of great prudence, conduct, and discretion, much addicted to reading of history, and talking of the virtues and heroic actions of the ancients, and the great deeds done by the most illustrious women. I was not much above a month in this service before I returned, as I have related, in the defendant's ship to England; and therefore could not be very intimate with Miss Blessington.

Q. You have said, that you came from Jamaica to London in the defendant's ship, together with the plaintiff's wife and her children; did you lie in the same bed, at least in the same cabin, with your Lady?

Bentley. My mistress lay in the state cabin, and I lay in the cabin next to it.

Q. Was there not a fast-window in the partition that divided the state cabin from the cabin in which you lay?

Bentley. There is a window between the two cabins; but then there are curtains on both sides.

Q. But

Q. But then you was so near, or close to the cabin, that you must, when you was there, hear every thing that passed. Now, I would ask you, as you are upon your oath, Whether you ever heard the defendant, Gambier, in the state cabin, with your Lady, in the night, after she was gone to bed, and before you got up; which, you say, was between five and six o'clock every morning?

Bentley. I must have heard the defendant if he had ever been, in the night-time, in the state cabin, during the time I was in bed. I never did hear him, nor do I believe he ever was there during that time. But this I am sure of, that every morning, after I went up to dress the children, he would come down off the deck, go into the state cabin, undress himself, and go into bed to the Admiral's wife.—I have seen the defendant in bed with my mistress; and I made the bed every day, and one can easily see, whether one or more has lain in it.

Q. Well; I find you will have your own way; you have learnt your lesson perfectly.

fectly.—But, here, madam, my directions say, after you came to London, and had taken the lodgings at the haberdasher's, that one of Mrs. Knowles's daughters lay in the bed with her; and I think she was between five and six years old.

Bentley. One of my mistress's daughters did lie in a little bed in her bed-chamber, but she is now scarce four years old.

Q. Did not you say, that your mistress, meaning Admiral Knowles's lady, had used you very ill? and did not you say, that you would be revenged on her, or words to that effect, threatening that you would swear against her, in the manner you have now done?

Bentley. No, I never did.—I had no words with my mistress ever, except about the paying of me my wages in Jamaica currency, instead of English money.

Q. Have you not at several times before this, and since the commencement of this suit, told various stories, and those quite different from what you say now, particularly, whether you have not often said, that you have never seen any other familiarities

liarities between Captain Gambier and Mrs. Knowles than might be between a brother and a sister.

Bentley. I never said any such words ; —nor even did represent the affair between Captain Gambier and Mrs. Knowles in any other manner, or light, than I have done to the court.

Q. Did not you tell young Mr. Knowles a quite different story ; I am sure my instructions say you did.

Bentley. No, I never did ; I told him the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Q. We shall be able to confront you, when we call our witnesses. Do you know Mr. Roberts, Mr. Robinson, Capt. O'Hara, and Mr. Neal.

Bentley. I do not know any one of them, nor can I tell whether I ever saw them.

Second council for the defendant. I must ask the witness a question or two with your lordship's permission. Here Mrs. Elizabeth Bentley, you say, you saw, I mean when you peeped through the key-hole of the door, at your mistress's lodging
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here in town, the defendant's shoes, and his coat and waistcoat, did you not see some other thing belonging to him, since you saw him get out of bed?

Bentley. As the chair stood I could not see any other of the defendant's cloaths, but when he was out of bed he removed his chair, put on his black velvet breeches, and his white silk stockings.

Q. And what did you see beside, pray tell us?

Bentley. I have told you all that I did see; all the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Q. My lord, this evidence is well tutored, their time and pains have not been lost. We will not trouble the court any farther at this time; but as it is likely we shall want hereafter to ask her some more questions, we desire she may not depart the court.

Council for the plaintiff. My lord, with the leave of the court, we will now call our witnesses, and prove the authenticity of the letters before they are read. And
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to this end we desire you (speaking to Elizabeth Bentley) to look on these letters, and tell us whether they are the hand-writing of Captain Gambier?

Bentley. I have often seen him write, but not his own name; for the defendant, and my mistress, carried on their intrigue under the borrowed names of Torrismond and Leonora: Captain Gambier named himself Torrismond, and my mistress Leonora.—I saw the Captain write this letter, and he sent it by me; and I read it all through; for it was not sealed.—I was in the same room with the defendant, when he wrote this letter, he made no scruple of discovering to me, the love he had for my mistress: he always behaved himself very civilly towards me:—I cannot say, but the Captain, barring the intrigue between himself and my mistress, behaved himself very much like a gentleman. And I do verily believe, all these letters to be the hand-writing of Captain Gambier; but I never did see the defendant write his own name.

*Clerk of the Registers of the Commons called
and sworn.*

Q. Are these the very letters that were exhibited in the commons in a cause now depending there, in order to obtain a divorce on the part of Admiral Knowles against his wife, for breaking her marriage contract?

Clerk. They are the original letters of the defendant, Captain Gambier, and wrote by him, and attested in the Prerogative Court, on the oaths and testimonies of Elizabeth Bentley and others.

Mr. HENSHAW called and sworn.

Q. Do you know the hand-writing of Captain Gambier? can you say these letters are not the hand-writing of the defendant, Gambier?

Henshaw. I should scruple paying a sum of money on this writing; yet they look like his hand-writing; I cannot be positive;

positive ; and yet I believe they are his hand-writing.

Cross-examined.

Q. How long have you known the defendant ?

Henshaw. Six or seven years. I have seen several of the defendant's letters. I have several of his letters by me now which he wrote to me on various occasions.

Court. Look on them again, and recollect what you think of them.

Henshaw. My lord, the more I look on them, the more I think they resemble the hand-writing of the defendant, and I can perceive no difference of the form and manner of both, than at the bottom of the letters which I have are signed with his own name, Gambier, and these have the fictitious name of Torrismond. Indeed, now steadfastly looking on them, I cannot see any other difference.

Council

*Council for the plaintiff, to JONAS
WRIGHT.*

Court. Do you know the defendant's hand-writing?

Wright. I never did see the defendant write, but I have often seen letters of his, and I believe these I now look on to be his writing?

Council for the plaintiff. I believe, my lord, we may now venture to read the defendant's letters.

Court. How many are there of them?

Council for the plaintiff. Four, my lord, and two of them are very long.

Court. You may read them.

[*The letters were read, setting forth how much Gambier was in love with Mrs. Knowles ;---that he could not sleep on nights for the thoughts of her ; several relations of his dreams and forebodings,*

bodings, concerning their present troubles and perplexities, and of his hopes of their being shortly happy and freed from all impediments to their future uninterrupted bliss;—what pains, he, the defendant, took to debauch the mind and principles of Admiral Knowles's lady, to lead her out of the paths of virtue into the high road of sin and debauchery;—that she should take every opportunity of writing to him, which would give him great satisfaction, and tend much to the ease of his mind: he says, she might write a few lines to him, if she did it even at that time when she was alone putting on her shift;—that he remembered that happy day, the twenty-third of April, as their wedding-day, and as the day which completed his happiness and bliss;—that it gives him the greatest satisfaction, the remembrance of those mutual joys and endearments which passed between us in the state cabin, in our voyage from Jamaica to London;—that the defendant made mention of Mrs. Knowles's
name

name in his prayers before God, morning and evening;—that he hoped he should shortly receive from her the agreeable surprize, that they should, in due time, know, that their mutual and tender love was blessed with suitable tokens of reward;—that when he did, he would take care of the offspring with so much tenderness above all beings and things next to her and himself.

Defendant's defence.

Council for the defendant. My lord, and gentlemen of the jury, I am council for the defendant, and I readily allow, with my learned brother, who opened this cause, that a crime of this nature ought to be punished, and that severely; it is, as has been observed, a very great offence to civil society, and was punished by the ancients in a capital and exemplary manner: and were offences of this kind to pass unnoticed or unpunished, it would introduce universal confusion and disorder among
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us ; no man would be safe in the possession of that inestimable part of his property, which is the most dear to him, the love and affection of his wife. I am the last, gentlemen, who would stand up in the defence of a person guilty of so heinous a crime ; but I am instructed to say, and it will appear from the witnesses we shall call on the part of the defendant, that the defendant, Gambier, is not guilty of the heavy charge, which the plaintiff Knowles has artfully and maliciously brought against him. We shall prove, that the witness Betty Bentley, the only witness they have brought to prove this offence, has done it purely out of spite and malice to her mistress, to be revenged on her, as she often declared to several persons ; and this will come out to your satisfaction.—Gentlemen, as this crime is in its own nature and consequences one of the worst of crimes, so it is necessary, in an especial manner, you should make a strict enquiry into the circumstances of it, before you form a judgment in this cause. And I do not doubt, but you will be able

to judge of this affair, when you have heard the defence on the part of the defendant. Indeed, my learned brother has thrown out many words, in order to stigmatize the defendant with the vice of ingratitude, therewith to captivate your passions, and to raise in you a resentment to the behaviour and conduct of my client. You have been told, that the defendant, Captain Gambier, has betrayed that confidence, friendship and trust, which the plaintiff, Knowles, put in him. Whereas it doth not appear from what has come out, that there was any great intimacy and friendship between the plaintiff and defendant, more than is common among persons engaged in one and the same manner of life. You have been told, over and over, that Captain Gambier was ungrateful, and the learned gentlemen on the other side of the question, have charged him with ingratitude, but in the course of their evidence they have not given us one single instance of it. I shall now, in the first place, make some observations on the evidence that has been given you on the side
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of the plaintiff, and I do not think there has appeared any evidence or circumstance so plain, (but that I shall leave with you, for you are in these cases the only proper judges) as to convict the unhappy defendant of the heinous crime he stands charged with. Unhappy, I call him, and so he is, to have his reputation and bread taken from him, by a false accusation, as I am instructed to say. And first, as to the marriage; this they have but lamely proved. We allow the validity of the marriage of the plaintiff, Knowles, with Miss Plushee, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and therefore I shall not trouble you on this head: but how have they proved the criminal conversation between the accused parties; why, they call you a maid-servant, whose name is Elizabeth Bentley, and truly she cannot remember a transaction scarce a year and three months old. When she was asked, what induced her to go from London to Jamaica, what view she had in going, with whom she went, what wages she had, and what were the condition, business, and circumstances of the party she went with?

she answeres, that she neither knows the name of the party she went with, nor her condition or circumstances; and yet she was six or nine weeks (for oftentimes ships are so long, or longer, making a voyage from London to Jamaica) in a cabin, nay, in the same bed with her mistress, as she at last stiles the party, and never asked her, either her name or her business. In fine, Mrs. Bentley only says, and she stands to it, that she went to Jamaica along with, or in the service of somebody, whom neither she, nor any body else knows.—Now, is it reasonable to believe, that the witness, Bentley, in this respect speaketh truth? for if it were possible, for her to forget the name (for, she says, she heard her name but once, and that it was a very hard one) of her mistress she went with, yet it is impossible, but she might remember what state or way of life she was in; as, whether her mistress she went with was a sempstress, a mantua-maker, or a quilter. But, this gentlemen, is not the only improbability and incredibility in her evidence; no, she has many contradictions in
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the course of her testimony, of which I I doubt not but you have taken notice. She says, that she had not been more than a fortnight in Jamaica before she was recommended as chambermaid to Governor Knowles's lady, and yet she could not tell who recommended her. Is it not altogether incredible, that when this witness had not been scarce a fortnight in Governor Knowles's family, before Mrs. Knowles made her her confidant, and trusted her with a secret of the utmost importance? Again, gentlemen, you have heard from this witness, for she can remember what she pleases, that, on the twenty-third of April, in the year 1756, she was in Miss Bleffington's room, or chamber, in Governor Knowles's house, with Miss Bleffington, at the same time, that the first pretended amour happened between Capt. Gambier and her lady. Very free truly! Betty, have you made the bed? Yes, madam, replies the witness, Bentley. Miss Bleffington must be privy to all this.—Now, why was not Miss Bleffington brought here as a witness of this criminal
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conversation between the defendant, Gambier, and Admiral Knowles's lady. The evidence of Miss Blessington would have been useful, and would have set this affair in a clear light, and quite out of dispute; but perhaps she is not brought here on the side of the plaintiff, because her evidence would not serve their purpose. It is very strange, at least very imprudent, and highly improbable, that Captain Gambier and the Lady Knowles, should be in company with the witness: and Miss Blessington, and leave them in the manner they did, or as it is said they did; for I confess I cannot give any credit to the relation, go and lie upon a bed in the next room, dallying for two or three hours, nay, three or four hours, and after all not have the prudence to make the bed again, or put the bed-cloths into order.—smooth the rumpled bed, &c. They had time sufficient to do all this. And then again on board the ship, coming from Jamaica to England, as to the familiarities that passed between Captain Gambier and Mrs. Knowles,—they have produced you no other

other evidence, besides this Betty Bentley, though there were several other persons on board, and they must, if there had been any thing criminal between the parties, have known it as well as Betty Bentley. Commodore Coates was on board, and might have known this whole intrigue, and if it had been truth, would, as a man of honour ought to have done, informed Admiral Knowles of the criminal greatness of his wife with the defendant. Several others came over at the same time, in the same ship, but not one of them are produced; all which to be sure might easily have been done, but it is likely they had not learnt, or would not learn, their lesson so well as the witness, Bentley, has done. A witness, whose testimony is so weak and trifling, that I cannot help wondering that my learned brethren have rested the merits of this cause upon it. As for the letters they have produced to you, I shall leave the absurdity of their being wrote by my client, the defendant, to be confuted by our witnesses. I shall now briefly lay before you the nature of our defence. In
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the first place, we shall endeavour to shew you, that Elizabeth Bentley has sworn all this against the plaintiff's wife, Mrs. Knowles, out of spite and malice to her. It will come out from our witnesses, that the witness, Bentley, often said, that she would be revenged of her mistress: particularly she has said, my mistress, meaning Mrs. Knowles, has used me ill, has used me like a negro, and I will be revenged on her for it, I will swear that she has done so, mentioning what she has done now in court. Now, if we prove, as I am sure we are able to do, by indubitable witnesses, persons of great credit and reputation, that this is a spiteful and malicious prosecution, you will find the defendant not guilty. We shall likewise prove, that the evidence, Elizabeth Bentley, has often declared, that she never saw any other familiarities pass between Captain Gambier and Mrs. Knowles, than might pass between a brother and sister. We shall call our witnesses and prove all this, and then my brother's wonder of what sort of defence we could make, which he expressed

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pressed in the opening of this cause, will cease.—But, if after all, gentlemen, you should give credit to the testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, and find a verdict for the plaintiff, though I cannot see upon what part of her evidence it can be founded, but that I will leave with you, who are the properest judges of this fact, then it will remain for your consideration, what damages the defendant hath done the plaintiff by his criminal conversation and correspondence with his wife. Now, in this case, the circumstances of the two offending parties ought to be seriously and duly weighed and considered. As for my unhappy client, he is very poor, and has, since the commencement of this action, lost his office of captain, is now a thousand pound in debt, has lost his reputation, is not able to support his family, and if you should find large damages for the plaintiff, my poor client will be carried to prison, and at length die in a goal. On the other hand, the state and condition of Mrs. Knowles, before marriage, may be considered. You have heard, indeed, that

Miss Plushee, was the daughter of an honourable, and reputable family in Aix-la-Chapelle, but it has turned out, that she was only the daughter of an innkeeper, or of one who keeps an ordinary, or a victualling-house, or it may be, a cook's shop, or a chop-house in that city. When you have considered these things, especially the poverty and penury of my client; and, I think upon the whole, if you find ten pounds damages, it will be sufficient; but all this I submit to you, and hope, gentlemen, you will be favourable to the defendant, and think he has suffered enough already.

Captain O HARA called and sworn.

Q. Was you at Captain Gambier's lodgings that night the witness Bentley came to talk with the defendant?

O Hara. I came after she was gone; for I mistook the time, and therefore I came too late. I was desired to come on
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the Monday night following, which I promised to do.

Q. Captain, How long have you been acquainted with the defendant, Gambier?

O Hara. Eight or ten years or more.

Q. Do you know his hand-writing?

O Hara. Yes, I have by me several of his letters, and I am well acquainted with the defendant's hand-writing.

Q. Pray look on these letters; and tell the court and jury, whether you do believe them to be the hand-writing of the defendant in this cause?

O Hara. [*Looking on the letters*] They are the hand-writing of the defendant, Captain Gambier; indeed they are, I believe they are his. Upon my honour they are the hand-writing of Captain Gambier.

Council for the plaintiff. Sir, pray look again upon these letters; this particularly marked No. 4, is this wrote by the defendant?

O Hara. Yes; it is his hand-writing; upon my honour I do believe this letter, marked No. 4, is the hand-writing of the

defendant, Captain Gambier, as well as the others.

Cross-examined.

Q. Sir, Was you at the defendant's lodging on the Monday night following the Friday that you was there, and came too late?

O Hara. I got thither about eight o'clock that evening; the defendant came to me to my house that morning, and desired me to be at his lodging in good time, that I might be there before the witness, Bentley, came.

Q. Pray, did you hear the witness, Bentley, say, my mistress has used me ill, has used me like a negro, I will be up with her for it, I will be revenged on her for it; I will swear that the defendant lay with Mrs. Knowles, or words to that effect?

O Hara. I heard the witness, Bentley, say, I will be revenged, I will be revenged, &c. two or three times, but what it alluded to, I cannot take upon me to say.

Q.

Q. Did you see the witness, Bentley, come that evening, and what happened thereon?

O Hara. I saw her come tripping up the stairs, and the defendant met her at the head of the stairs, and received her very amorously; and they seemed so loving, that I am sure he might have had any thing he would of her; he might have lain with her; but she perceiving the door to stand a little open; that is, the door we were listening at, she said, there is somebody in the next room, and they will hear us; I will not stay now, and immediately she went away; and I never saw her since, 'till to-day in this court.

Q. Sir, you say, you have known the defendant a long time: do you know his present circumstances?

O Hara. He owes me a thousand pounds upon bond, and since his misfortune I have lent him several little sums, or he and his family must have been starved. Since the commencement of this suit I likewise helped him to the loan of five hundred pounds, at ten per cent. from a friend of mine, for he has been at very
great

great charges in defending two suits, one in the commons, and another in this court. I fear, after all, that he will be thrown into goal for debt, especially if this cause should go against him, lie there, and rot till he dies; for he has lost his captainship, and is now over head and ears in debt.

Council for the plaintiff. My lord, it is a common case, when the plaintiff brings an action against one of the captains of his Majesty's navy, he instantly applies to the navy board, and the delinquent is immediately superseded. Nothing is more customary, nor more reasonable than this; for if the delinquent is not superseded, justice could not take place, nor the offender be demeanable to the law. For, my lord, if he be at sea, in his Majesty's service, the plaintiff cannot come at him, to have justice done him, and if he remains in commission, the ship must be inactive, and may be thereby a great detriment to the public; wherefore, when such an affair, as this now before the court,

court, happens, the delinquent is superseded, or rather suspended, another captain is appointed to the command of the delinquent's ship; and thus, my lord, every evil, which otherwise might accrue to society from such events, are intirely prevented. And where is the hardship? the defendant is all this while on half pay, and when the defendant has made satisfaction in this cause, or if he should be acquitted, he may soon be put in commission again; for this affair does not affect the defendant's character as a commander.

Then the lord chief justice delivered a very learned and ingenious charge to the jury, setting forth the evidence on both sides, in a plain and distinct manner;—he dwelt some time on the evidence arising from the defendant's letters, as they had been proved to be the defendant's own hand-writing, and shewed how they corresponded with, and corroborated the evidence of Elizabeth Bentley. Which lasted near three quarters of an hour.

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After which the jury withdrew for about twenty minutes, and brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, with one thousand pounds damages against the defendant.



Nov. 1985

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